

## Trade Ban On Iran Gets Cold Shoulder From Allies

Europeans Call Move Counterproductive; Tokyo Awaits Details

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — President Bill Clinton's proposal for a trade ban on Iran received on Tuesday at best a cold reception — and in some cases outright rejection — from allies who trade with Tehran.

French, German and British officials said that sanctions were the wrong approach, saying they preferred what they called "critical dialogue."

Japan, in the most receptive reaction, said it would study the idea.

And privately, diplomats were even more blunt, saying that Iran's trading

Under pressure on Iran policy, Clinton goes out on limb. News Analysis, Page 6.

partners in Europe and Asia have no interest, either commercial or political, in broad sanctions and regard them as counterproductive.

Without cooperation, the trade ban announced by the Mr. Clinton on Sunday night is unlikely to have any significant impact.

"The United States is out on a limb alone," said Vahe Petrossian, an expert on Iran with the Middle-East Economic Digest here.

Mr. Clinton, labeling Iran a threat to peace in the Middle East and a major sponsor of terrorism, announced in an address to the World Jewish Congress that the United States would ban all trade with Iran.

The U.S. will press its allies over the next few weeks to review their traditional opposition to sanctions and join the embargo. Reaction on Tuesday suggested that Mr. Clinton would not have to wait that long.

"We do not believe in unilateral embargoes," said the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, at a news conference in Paris.

The German foreign minister, Günter Rexrodt, said in an interview on German television that Germany would not support such a move.

See IRAN, Page 7



Residents of Zagreb rushing past a victim of the Serbian missile attack that terrified the Croatian capital on Tuesday.

## FBI Arrests 2 in Oklahoma Bombing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OKLAHOMA CITY — Federal agents on a nationwide manhunt for suspects in the Oklahoma City bombing arrested two men at a Missouri motel Tuesday, including a square-jawed figure resembling the man in the "John Doe 2" sketch.

Gary Alan Land and Robert Jacks — subjects of an FBI all-points bulletin issued Monday — were arrested at daybreak without incident as material witnesses in the April 19 bombing after their car was spotted in the motel parking lot in Carthage, Missouri.

In Washington, Attorney General Janet Reno said the men were believed to have information about the bombing and were cooperating with investigators.

Asked if the square-jawed Mr. Land could be the muscular, tattooed "John Doe 2," the second suspect in the nation's worst terrorist attack, an FBI spokesman, Dan Vogel, said: "We don't know that. We have not determined whether he is or not."

But later in the day, a law enforcement source in Washington, speaking on condition of anonymity, said federal investigators were considering releasing Mr.

Land and Mr. Jacks because authorities were having trouble finding a legal basis on which to hold them.

However, some of Mr. Land's movements appear to have paralleled those of Timothy McVeigh, the first suspect arrested in the attack.

The FBI captured the two men after evacuating other guests at the motel, taking out the place overnight and phoning their room at daybreak. The men walked out and surrendered.

At midday, the FBI waited for the See ARREST, Page 7

## Serbs Shell Zagreb With Cluster Bombs, Casualties Put at 126

U.S. Ambassador Denounces Attack As Move to Provoke 'Full-Scale War'

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Rebel Serbs attacked Zagreb, the Croatian capital, firing rockets that slammed into a central square and spread death and mayhem Tuesday among people strolling in the warm spring air.

City authorities said five persons were killed and 121 wounded when three rocket-propelled cluster bombs hit the central area and six more hit the southern outskirts near the airport. Peter Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador, confirmed that rockets tipped with shrapnel-spraying cluster bombs had caused the damage.

The Serbian rocket attack, which shook buildings throughout the center of the city, came in response to a Croatian offensive that has captured most of a pocket of land held by separatist Serbs in western Slavonia, about 120 kilometers (75 miles) to the southeast.

The Croatian attack shattered a "permanent cease-fire" signed last year with rebel Serbs who went to war in 1991 to resist joining a newly independent Croatian state. The western Slavonian pocket represented a small part of the 30 percent of Croatia controlled by Serbs since the 1991 war.

Shortly after one rocket hit the central Strossmayer Square, near the U.S. Embassy, the charred wreckage of several cars could be seen smoldering.

The abrupt, direct impact of a war more often seen on television screens appeared to stun a city whose new cars and boutiques have given it an increasingly West European feel.

Police cordoned off a wide area, city authorities closed schools for 48 hours, and an eerie silence descended for several hours on central streets.

"Sending a rocket full of cluster bombs into a European capital is a repugnant act clearly intended to kill many people," Mr. Galbraith said. "It's an act that can only be intended to provoke a full-scale war." He added, however, that the United States

had warned Croatia that such attacks might occur in response to the Croatian offensive in Slavonia.

The Orkan rockets — a type manufactured in the former Yugoslavia — were apparently fired from multiple rocket launchers in the closest positions held by Serbs, about 65 kilometers south of the capital near the town of Petrinja.

President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia announced Tuesday that the offensive by the Croatian Army had ended after the surrender of the town of Okucani, where many of the 13,000 separatist Serbs in the enclave live.

But it appeared more likely that the ramifications of the largest outburst of fighting in Croatia since the 1991 war were just beginning to unfold.

While he appears to have secured a significant, if small, military victory and demonstrated that the Croatian Army is growing stronger, Mr. Tudjman has angered the United Nations and set back negotiations with the Serbs to the point where it will be difficult to revive them.

"There is a great chance that a high price will be paid by Croatia in terms of its overall effort to achieve a peaceful settlement," said Fred Eckhard, the chief UN spokesman in Zagreb. Negotiations had been set back by "many, many months," he added.

Prime Minister John Major said Tuesday that Britain would withdraw from the UN forces in the former Yugoslavia if the current trend toward a wider war in Bosnia and Croatia continued.

The UN Security Council demanded late Monday that Croatia immediately end the military offensive and urged the Serbs and Croatia to "comply with the existing cease-fire agreement."

Using tanks and MiG-21 fighters acquired despite an arms embargo on all countries of the former Yugoslavia, more than 5,000 Croatian troops stormed into the Serbian enclave in a pincer movement from the east and west early Monday.

See CROATIA, Page 7

## A U.S. About-Face on Cuban Immigrants

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A seeming thaw emerged Tuesday in relations between the United States and Cuba as the longtime bitter rivals jointly agreed to steps to "regularize" their migration policies.

Washington, in a full about-face, said it would allow 15,000 Cubans to enter the United States from "safe haven" detention camps at the U.S. Navy base at Guantánamo Bay, on the island of Cuba.

The administration had previously refused to allow the Cubans to enter the country and had instead sent them to the Guantánamo Bay base.

Cuba agreed to accept all Cuban nationals to Guantánamo who wish to return home, as well as those previously deported from the United States and those with criminal records. The Cuban government promised no reprisals, and Attorney General Janet Reno said Havana could be trusted.

A senior State Department official cautioned that the "overall relationship" be-

tween Cuba and the United States was not affected by what he called a "narrow" agreement.

Any new illegal boatlift or effort by Cubans to traverse the Straits of Florida will result in seaborne refugees being returned directly to Cuba and given an opportunity to Havana to apply for visas to the United States, Ms. Reno said.

"Cubans must know that the only way to come to the United States is by applying in Cuba," she said. However, any Cubans who reach Florida illegally will be given an opportunity to apply for asylum, the attorney general said.

She added that Cuba had promised "that no one will suffer reprisals, lose benefits, or be prejudiced in any manner, either because he or she sought to depart irregularly, or because he or she has applied for refugee status" at a U.S. office in Cuba.

In addition, Cuba has agreed to permit U.S. officials to monitor the treatment of those returned to Cuba.

The 15,000 Cubans expected to immigrate will nearly fill a quota of 20,000 that

Washington had promised President Fidel Castro of Cuba would be allowed into the United States. That deal was struck earlier this year to deter another influx of boat people.

Last year, an estimated 35,000 desperate Cubans tried to reach the United States on makeshift rafts and rickety boats. President Bill Clinton, trying to halt the flow, declared that all would be sent to camps at Guantánamo Bay and not permitted to enter the United States.

By last fall, 30,000 Cubans were being detained there, and others were sent to similar camps in Panama.

Pentagon officials, however, were worried about the \$1 million-a-day cost of running the camps and expressed concern that rioting could break out among the restive detainees, most of whom are young men.

About 21,000 refugees are being held at Guantánamo. Ms. Reno indicated that about 15,000 of them would be processed for entry to the United States over the next several months at the rate of 500 a week.

## Korea and Japan: A Legacy of Tragedy

By Sheryl WuDunn  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Park Je Mun remembers that as a young child, during the Japanese occupation here, he was so hungry that he used to tear the bark off trees to add to the dinner's gruel.

And though he is fluent in Japanese, using it brings back painful memories of being beaten for using his Korean name, forbidden to speak Korean at school and

forced to donate family possessions to the Japanese military.

"All I spoke was Japanese, otherwise I was beaten," said Mr. Park, who reluctantly wrote on a piece of paper the Japanese name, Haruo Kiyomura, that he used for years.

"After liberation, we hated the Japanese so much we took all the Japanese books and burned them," he said.

There is no country so envied yet so reviled in South Korea as Japan. Tensions between the two lands stretch back to the 16th century, when Japan first invaded Korea, but preparations for the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II are reviving much of the anger and confused emotions that Koreans have held in recent decades against the Japanese.

Here, as in China and the Philippines, the Japanese colonialists are sometimes remembered as the Nazis of Asia.

They forced Korean men into manual labor in dangerous coal mines and elsewhere, they virtually stamped out Korean culture, they forced Asian women into sexual slavery and they conducted gruesome experiments on innocent Chinese victims.

Koreans still speak of the Japanese as dwarfs or cloven-footed people and insist on referring to the East Sea, the body of water that most of the world calls the Sea of Japan.

Japanese cars are also banned, though this may be related more to trade imbalances and economic rivalry.

South Korea also essentially bans Japanese popular cultural icons, like films, videos, music and comic books.

Korean authorities argue that its citizens, as well as the local industry, are not yet ready for a Japanese cultural invasion, and they cite a government-sponsored Gallup poll that said 84.2 percent of those surveyed were "generally negative toward opening up to Japanese popular culture."

"In politics and the economy, South Korea and Japan are the closest of allies," said Kim Yong Moon, a senior official at the Ministry of Culture and Sports, who also was forced to take a Japanese name during the occupation.

"But there are such sad and tragic feelings between the people of the two countries," he added. "For the majority of people, it is hard to accept Japanese popular culture."

When the Japan Cultural Center organized an exhibit of traditional Japanese crafts last fall in Seoul, South Korean protesters damaged some of the display cases. The exhibit closed for a couple of weeks.

The most vocal opponents of Japanese cultural imports are the Korean women who were forced to become sexual slaves to Japanese military men.

Perhaps as a symbolic cleansing, the government in March began its \$6 billion program to demolish the former Japanese headquarters, now the National Museum of Korea, that the Japanese military constructed inside a Korean palace.

While some see it as a necessary purging of Japanese domination from the national psyche, others say they think the museum should remain as a reminder of the crimes the Japanese committed against the Koreans.

## AGENDA

### Gaza Court Orders Execution of Policeman for Murder

GAZA (Reuters) — A PLO military court in Gaza handed down its first death sentence Tuesday, ordering the execution of a Palestinian policeman for killing a colleague, witnesses said.

The military court, which tries Palestinian troops, convicted Thamer Faris of murder. The death sentence was the first imposed since the Palestine Liberation Organization set up its self-rule administration in the Gaza Strip last year.

The three military judges said Mr. Faris shot and killed a fellow policeman and stole his gun. Mr. Faris said he planned to sell the gun to feed his family.

#### PAGE TWO

An Asian Caravan of Drugs

#### THE AMERICAS

Clinton Pleads for Dr. Foster

#### ASIA

Replaying Tiananmen

#### EUROPE

Mafia Don Is Put on Trial

#### INTERNATIONAL

Blood on a Simpson Sock

#### BUSINESS/FINANCE

BA Flies to New Saatchi

#### Opinion

Page 8. Sports Pages 22, 23.

#### Books

Page 7. Crossword Page 23.

#### International Classified

Page 4. A Sponsored Section. Pages 12, 13.



Mr. Jospin, left, and Mr. Chirac facing each other as moderators looked on before the debate began Tuesday night.

## No K.O. Punch as Chirac and Jospin Spar

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a televised debate billed as the defining moment of French presidential election, Jacques Chirac and Lionel Jospin spelled out contrasting programs aimed at restoring economic momentum and political confidence in a nation that both candidates described as troubled.

In hammering at the theme of change, both men stuck closely to their main campaign themes, frequently engaging in long exchanges on technical points, including tax reforms, that sometimes made the debate resemble an academic seminar.

It was the first and only direct debate between the two rivals before the runoff Sunday, and neither man seemed to deliver a knockout blow to his rival — or a com-

elling performance likely to give a broad lift to his appeal.

Mr. Jospin, 57, a former Socialist education minister mounting his first national campaign, appeared personable and credible as a challenger to Mr. Chirac, the conservative mayor of Paris, and former prime minister who is considered the front-runner.

At moments, Mr. Chirac, 62, appeared to alternate between his new image of restraint and his reputation as an impulsive man who gives voters the impression he might overreact in a crisis.

But Mr. Chirac hammered at his opponent as a new defender of Socialist ideas, including a halt to privatization, that would slow economic growth and lock France into a continuation of the current

standoff between a leftist president and a conservative Parliament.

Mr. Chirac called for sharp cutbacks in the size and role of government, including the French presidency, which he compared to a disguised monarchy because of the way recent leaders had abused their sweeping powers. His main thrust was a call for less government to allow French entrepreneurs to create more prosperity.

Mr. Jospin argued, often with lively clarity, that Mr. Chirac, despite his claim to be a reformer, remained a figure wedded to a political past. Mr. Jospin proposed radical changes, including a shortened work week and higher government spending, to restore social harmony in France.

On the future course of European integration, Mr. Chirac rejected assertions that

See DEBATE, Page 7

OFFICIAL COPY



## On the New Silk Road/Junction of Chaos and Poverty

## A Caravan of Drugs Crosses Wilds of Central Asia

By Michael Specter  
New York Times Service

**O**SH, Kyrgyzstan — Compared with the mysterious bazaars that brought wealth to this Central Asian region more than 2,000 years ago, when exotic spices and precious bales of silk were ferried on the backs of camels, the market here seems pretty tame.

Old men sell sugar from the trunks of rusted cars. Women gather bread in the folds of their skirts, and the smells of grilled lamb fill the air.

But something else is going on here in southern Kyrgyzstan these days, something communicated mostly in quick nods and furtive glances.

Osh is rapidly becoming the best place in the world to buy opium, the hub of a newly resurgent Silk Road, perhaps history's most famous highway.

The route that wound for 8,000 kilometers (5,000 miles) from China across vast steppes, through the mountains of Afghanistan to the open ports of the Mediterranean has now reopened for a compelling reason: It now carries an ever-growing caravan of drugs through the damaged, lawless and often ungovernable countries of Central Asia.

Propelled by the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, economic and political chaos, civil war, borders that cannot be controlled and the aggressive anarchy of Afghanistan — which many narcotics experts now estimate is quickly becoming the biggest grower of opium in the world — this rugged, often unassailable region has become the ultimate drug runners' dream come true.

"What is happening in these countries is a nightmare," said Victoria Goh, deputy director of the UN Drug Control Program's regional office in nearby Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

"There are hundreds of little mountain passes and roads that cannot be guarded," she said. "There are almost no effective borders. There are no incentives to stop the traffic, only incentives to start. And the confusion and poverty in this part of the world is so great that I don't see any way anything is going to improve soon."

**T**HE tide of drugs sweeping across these struggling new countries presents major problems not just for them, but also for the European countries that have become the destination for the opium grown here. And as bad as the drug problem has become, the political troubles they cause are worse.

Central Asia is a fragile region, politically weak but strategically important. As corruption and ethnic violence take hold, larger neighbors — especially China, Russia, Turkey and Iran — have become increasingly nervous.

Indeed, the opium pouring out of Afghanistan has not only affected this region, but has also worried politicians in the world's largest heroin-consuming nation, the United States.

At the same time, crackdowns elsewhere have only added to the region's drug problems. Pakistan and Iran have recently started to get tough on poppy growers and heroin manufacturers, thereby diverting the river of opium, and turning Central Asia into an even more essential transit point for the thousands of tons that are produced each year.

On the new international drug highway, all roads seem to lead from Osh. Fewer than 500 kilometers from the Afghan border, and less than a day's drive from each of five other Central Asian countries, the city has become the bustling dispatch point for routes that spin north toward Russia, east to Asia and west to Europe, through the legendary city of Samarkand, where money was once measured in ounces of silk, not in tons of opium.

The economics of this mostly Muslim part of the world are stark. The average monthly salary for a working man in Kyrgyzstan is about \$35, half what a boy of 10 can earn in a few hours guiding a horse laden with drugs through a mountain pass.



A policeman removing handcuffs from a truck driver in Osh so he could help search for drugs. The area has become an opium hub.

Raw opium has quickly become a breadbasket commodity in this rural land of 4.5 million people. Farmers can swap 10 kilograms of flour for a rich chunk of the drug the size of a jumbo chocolate bar. It can also be bartered for peanuts, canned goods, cooking oil, lamb or cognac.

"I have replaced every one of my officers," said Bakerdin Subunbekov, chief of the Osh police, which must fight the flood of drugs and corruption in a city of 500,000 with three Russian-made jeeps, a few guns and one walkie-talkie.

"I picked the new men myself," he said. "They were trained in secret. They are 29 good honest men, but they earn \$45 a month. They have families. You can figure out the rest."

A pound of pure opium gum — available to anyone who shows an interest — costs less than \$400 in the Osh market, much less for shoppers willing to buy in bulk. The same amount costs three times as much in the Kyrgyz capital, Bishkek, which may help explain why it is sold openly there by senior members of the police force.

**T**HE price nearly doubles again when those drugs arrive in Samarkand, hundreds of kilometers away in Uzbekistan. By the time the opium reaches its main destination in Moscow, where it is often refined into heroin, the opium costs at least \$11,000 a kilogram (\$5,000 a pound).

"Go look at a map and you can see it all," said Henry Lee Clarke, the American ambassador to Uzbekistan, which has the toughest drug laws in Central Asia. "This problem is beginning to get out of control. Those drugs are mostly grown in Afghanistan. But they just can't get where they are going unless they come through here."

The business of drugs goes against every economic trend in the region. World opium production has doubled in the few years since the Soviet Union collapsed, according to the United Nations-sponsored International Narcotics Control Board in Vienna.

In 1993, a record eight tons of heroin was

seized in Europe. The 1994 figures, while not yet final, may be twice that, according to the United Nations.

While most of the increased production took place in Afghanistan and Pakistan, this is where drug dealers ship it these days — even more than that originating in Burma or Thailand.

That is largely because the commerce carries few risks. Even in Uzbekistan, where the death penalty has just been introduced for drug dealers, almost everyone in the business pays someone to protect them.

Geography, economy and political chaos have rarely been joined in more perfect union. In Kyrgyzstan, the 1994 per capita income was \$300, 60 percent of what it was in 1991. The figures are only slightly better in Uzbekistan, and anarchy and war have taken root in Tajikistan, which shares some of the world's best poppy fields with its neighbor Afghanistan.

Industrial production in these mountainous, beautiful and remote former Central Asian republics (which also include Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan) averages less than half of the Soviet-era figures. Real unemployment in the region, according to estimates by the World Bank, stands at 35 percent.

"Drugs are what works in this country," said Takone Kassymbekov, deputy chief of the anti-narcotics division of Kyrgyzstan's Interior Ministry. "They solve every problem. People are using them more, growing them, importing them and exporting them. If you have enough money, you can pay Russian border guards to deliver your opium in helicopters."

It is an assertion heard frequently in this part of the world, but one that Russian officials deny.

Dozens of laboratories that turned poppies into bricks of raw opium or even into heroin have been shut down in Kyrgyzstan in the last two years. But many more go undetected, officials here concede.

For the first time this year, both the Uzbek and Kyrgyz authorities seized several pounds of locally made heroin in what is seen as a troubling trend.

In the past, opium was always shipped elsewhere, to places like Pakistan, elsewhere in Asia or Europe, for most such refining. But all that is rapidly changing. International law-enforcement agencies now estimate that there are hundreds of such labs spread across the region, although most of them are based in Afghanistan and Tajikistan, the two countries where poppy plantations have grown the fastest.

**W**ITH a combined surface area that is almost twice the size of Europe and some of the most poorly organized and corrupt police forces in the world, Central Asia offers drug traffickers the uninterrupted obscurity they need to flourish.

It is not even possible to gauge with certainty how much opium is grown in the remote hills here, though estimates are becoming more accurate through the use of satellites. There are seven major mountain passes on the Kyrgyz border that lead from Khorog to Osh, and dozens of minor branch roads that only highly sophisticated and expensive helicopter surveillance could monitor.

But the United States and other Western governments have not yet committed the kind of money to these countries that they put into Colombia or Thailand.

When the rivers of southern Kyrgyzstan freeze in the winter, children walk across them with bundles of opium poppies strapped to their backs. Old women hide hundreds of pounds of poppies on their farms for small fees. Once the drugs are collected, turned into opium gum and taken safely out of Afghanistan, couriers carry them to Osh or Dushanbe, the Tajik capital.

They are loaded on private planes, military planes or even commercial flights. The United Nations has tried to help by supplying money for guard dogs, training of border guards and by buying a few cars for local police forces.

But they are fighting forces that have far more incentive and much more money.

## Chechens Step Up Offensive Before Yeltsin Ceremony

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — President Boris N. Yeltsin's cease-fire in the breakaway republic of Chechnya, declared last week in hopes of shifting attention away from the bloody war in advance of visits by major Western leaders to Moscow, was a sham, Tuesday as Chechen fighters stepped up raids against Russian troop positions.

The attacks by the rebels, who staged hit-and-run strikes in and around the Russian-controlled capital, Grozny, seemed designed to embarrass Moscow a week before 50 national leaders, including President Bill Clinton, are to arrive to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Russia's victory over Nazi Germany in World War II.

The Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, who is a retired Soviet Air Force general, has publicly rejected Mr. Yeltsin's unilateral cease-fire declaration and appears determined to use the ceremonies in Moscow as a means to draw attention to the war in Chechnya, which has been going on for almost five months.

The Echo Moscow radio station, quoting Chechen military sources, said the rebels planned to strike at targets in Grozny on May 9, just as the festivities began in Moscow with the leader of the United States, Eng-

land, France, Germany and other nations in attendance.

The raids in the last few days, including concentrated attacks by rebel bands on Russian troops in Grozny on Sunday and Monday nights, were further evidence of how far the Russians have to go before they can claim victory in the costly Chechen campaign.

Although the Russians have been hammering them with artillery and air power for months, tough, well-motivated rebel fighters are still active in lowland towns east, west and especially south of Grozny. They remain perfectly able to mount nighttime attacks on Moscow's troops.

In response to the renewed Chechen attacks, Russia imposed a two-month, dusk-to-dawn curfew Monday on the region. But a Russian Defense Ministry spokesman in Khankala, just east of Grozny, told Reuters that four Russian soldiers had been killed and 13 had been wounded in Chechen attacks since then.

In one incident Monday night, at least three Russian Interior Ministry soldiers were killed and eight were wounded when their armored column was ambushed as it entered Grozny. In all, Russian positions came under rebel fire 35 times on Monday alone, a Russian military spokesman told the Russian Interfax press agency.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Eurostar to Increase Channel Service

**LONDON (AFP)** — The frequency of Eurostar trains operating through the Channel tunnel will be increased starting May 29, the British arm of Eurostar said Tuesday.

Eurostar service between London and Paris will increase to seven trips a day from six, while the London-Brussels frequency will rise to five from three, European Passengers Services said. Starting July 3, nine of the high-speed Eurostar trains will run between London and Paris, and 10 on Fridays. Also, on May 29, connecting services for the Eurostar trains will start from Scotland, the northwest of England and the Midlands. Next year, Eurostar trains will run directly from those places to Paris and Brussels.

Eurostar has been operating full, fare-paying services since November and has so far carried 750,000 passengers. European Passengers Services is conducting an £8 million (\$12 million) advertising campaign to encourage tourists to use the train during the summer holiday season. Meanwhile, an investigation was under way after a passenger door broke off a car-shuttle train in the tunnel, in the first such incident since the cross-channel service was opened. A Eurostar passenger train ran over the door and a freight shuttle later hit the door. The incident caused delays of more than three hours. There were no injuries.

**Continental Airlines has reduced fares for summer travel by up to 35 percent on certain U.S. and international routes.** Tickets must be purchased by May 10, and trips must be taken by Sept. 15. The lowest fares are available for travel Tuesday through Thursday. For example, a \$109 fare is available each way from Cleveland to Phoenix, Arizona, \$38 less than the regular discount fare of \$147 each way. Continental said that the discounts apply to round-trip travel only, and that tickets must be purchased 21 days in advance. They are nonrefundable and require a Friday or Saturday night stay. (AP)

**Americans have been advised to avoid travel to Croatia and to consider departing if living there.** A State Department travel warning noted that the U.S. government had no information about specific threats, but said: "U.S. citizens should be aware of the potential for retaliatory attacks throughout Croatia and should maintain an appropriate security profile." (Reuters)

## Airlines Work on 'Ticketless Travel,' an Idea Whose Time May Have Come

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — The familiar airline ticket, a bunch of coupons stuck together, may be headed for extinction.

In a move to cut costs and, they affirm, to please travelers, several airlines are moving to-

ward what they call "ticketless travel," a trend that experts say will rapidly gather ground once carriers can agree on a set of common standards.

John Edwardson, the president of United Airlines, said that handling a paper ticket manually costs about \$8. Transacting the booking electronically costs about 45 cents.

If that saving could be multiplied by the 74 million passengers the airline carried last year, the savings could have been in the tens of millions of dollars — an obviously attractive prospect.

As part of its \$3 billion cost-saving program, United introduced ticketless travel a few months ago on its low-cost, low-frills shuttle subsidiary, which has 378 daily departures

between 16 pairs of cities on the West Coast. It has also introduced it on several prime business routes out of Chicago.

Passengers can call for a booking and pay for the fare with their credit card. The airline mails a receipt but no ticket. When the travelers arrive at the airport, they go straight to the departure gate and pick up a boarding card.

"Passengers seem to like it," said Joe Hopkins, a United spokesman in Chicago. "We don't get a lot of complaints."

United is one of several carriers in the United States and Southwest — cooperating with a task force set up by the Air Transport Association in Washington to define common standards. Once this is achieved, passengers will be

able to switch or "interline" from one airline to another.

Airlines will be able to reconcile their accounts electronically, as banks do, rather than shuffling check coupons at processing centers.

"It's a coming reality," according to Chris Chiamas, an association spokesman, who said the task force is expected to finish its work this summer.

"Leaving the standards will facilitate growth," he added.

Mr. Hopkins of United said people happily book rental cars and hotels without obtaining a piece of paper, and would soon adjust to the idea of going to the airport without a ticket in their pockets.

The basic technology for ticketless travel has been around for a long time. Banks use it every day. That it had not

before been used by an airline, Mr. Hopkins said, was because "management had never focused on it. It had never come to the fore. But when we were looking for ways to reduce costs, this seemed like an obvious target."

The airline that gets it right, he added, will have an enormous cost advantage over its rivals.

A spokeswoman for American Airlines, Teresa Hansen, said the word ticketless is a misnomer. On anything more complicated than the shuttle and point-to-point flights passengers will still need some identifying document, even if airlines reap the benefit of electronic processing.

"The technology is there," she said. "The question is, what do we want to do with it?"

A few airlines are thinking about ways of using the technology far more extensively than United's phone and give system. Delta Air Lines has given 50 of its passengers AT&T Smart Cards, with which they can create shuttle reservations, automatically credit their frequent-flyer account and charge the flight to their credit card. The airline claims that it takes only five seconds to create a reservation with the card, compared with several minutes at ticket-issuing machines.

In the experiment, an employee at the airport registers the card electronically for the passenger and delivers a receipt. A spokesman said the card creates savings by taking the ticket out of the system.

"We don't have to track it," the employee said. "And billing

is more expeditious, since the card charges the travel directly to the customer's credit card company."

Delta considers its initial experiment so successful that it will soon expand it to about 5,000 regular passengers, which it will select from its frequent-flyer group or from large corporations to which it offers discount arrangements.

USAir is creating a computer profile for each ticketless passenger, including details of frequent-flyer account, credit card number, seating preferences and any relevant discount. The passenger can use either a regular credit card or a USAir shuttle card. By using it at the departure gate, the customer's account is automatically billed and his or her frequent-flyer account is credited.

Travel agents are concerned that ticketless flying will take business away from them, although airlines say that the agents' job of putting together travel packages and seeking the best ticket arrangements will not be affected.

Southwest Airlines, for example, is planning to put an electronic ticket counter on the Internet's World Wide Web, enabling customers to book and pay for each ticketless passenger, including details of frequent-flyer account, credit card number, seating preferences and any relevant discount. The passenger can use either a regular credit card or a USAir shuttle card. By using it at the departure gate, the customer's account is automatically billed and his or her frequent-flyer account is credited.

Southwest Airlines, for example, is planning to put an electronic ticket counter on the Internet's World Wide Web, enabling customers to book and pay for each ticketless passenger, including details of frequent-flyer account, credit card number, seating preferences and any relevant discount. The passenger can use either a regular credit card or a USAir shuttle card. By using it at the departure gate, the customer's account is automatically billed and his or her frequent-flyer account is credited.

USAir is creating a computer profile for each ticketless passenger, including details of frequent-flyer account, credit card number, seating preferences and any relevant discount. The passenger can use either a regular credit card or a USAir shuttle card. By using it at the departure gate, the customer's account is automatically billed and his or her frequent-flyer account is credited.

Travel agents are concerned that ticketless flying will take business away from them, although airlines say that the agents' job of putting together travel packages and seeking the best ticket arrangements will not be affected.

Southwest Airlines, for example, is planning to put an electronic ticket counter on the Internet's World Wide Web, enabling customers to book and pay for each ticketless passenger, including details of frequent-flyer account, credit card number, seating preferences and any relevant discount. The passenger can use either a regular credit card or a USAir shuttle card. By using it at the departure gate, the customer's account is automatically billed and his or her frequent-flyer account is credited.

## UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE  
For Work, Life and Academic Experience  
Through Convenient Home Study

Call 800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

Pacific Western University

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

Pacific Western University

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

Pacific Western University

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

Pacific Western University

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

## THE EASIEST WAY TO

GET BACK HOME WITHOUT

RUBY SLIPPERS.

Call 800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

Pacific Western University

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

Pacific Western University

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

Pacific Western University

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

For a free detailed brochure for FREE EVALUATION

Pacific Western University

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049

800-471-0306 ext. 25  
Fax 800-471-6456

To call, just dial the Access Number for the country you're visiting, and you'll reach an English-speaking Sprint Operator. It's that easy.					
COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	800-2000	Croatia	99-385-0113	Ireland	1-800-555-3001
Antigua (Medicaid phone)	800-366-4663	Cyprus	080-900-01	Israel	000-001-111
Antigua (any phone)	00-1-800-777-1111	Costa Rica	0050-087-187	Italy	000-001-111
Argentina	800-133	Dominican R.	800-3-0677	Japan	000-001-111
Australia	800-133	Dominican R. (Intl)	1186-677	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Australia (any phone)	1-800-331-14	Ecuador	999-171	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Australia (Intl)	1-800-881-877	Egypt (Intl)	334-6777	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Austria	022-993-091	El Salvador	171	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Bahamas	1-800-399-0111	Finland	004-800-100-3	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Bahamas (Intl)	800-777	France	7900-1-0284	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Belize	1-800-877-9000	Germany	0130-0013	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Bolivia	800-309-091	Ghana	006-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Bolivia (Intl)	1-800-823-0677	Guatemala	955-1366	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Brazil	800-3333	Honduras	175	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Brazil (Intl)	000-8076	Honduras (Intl)	900-1877	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-9000	Hong Kong	001	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Bulgaria	00-800-1010	Hong Kong (Intl)	004-800-01-177	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Bulgaria (Intl)	1-800-366-4663	Iceland	800-9003	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Canada	800-333	India	000-137	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Chile	00-0317	Indonesia (Intl)	001-801-15	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
China	000-102	Indonesia (Intl)	000-801-15	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Colombia	000-102-013	Ireland	00	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Costa Rica	000-001-111	Israel	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Cuba	000-001-111	Italy	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Czech Republic	000-001-111	Japan	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Dominican R.	800-3-0677	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Dominican R. (Intl)	1186-677	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Ecuador	999-171	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Egypt (Intl)	334-6777	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
El Salvador	171	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Finland	004-800-100-3	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
France	7900-1-0284	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Germany	0130-0013	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Ghana	006-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Guatemala	955-1366	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Honduras	175	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Honduras (Intl)	900-1877	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Hong Kong	001	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Hong Kong (Intl)	004-800-01-177	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Iceland	800-9003	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
India	000-137	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Indonesia (Intl)	001-801-15	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Indonesia (Intl)	000-801-15	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Ireland	00	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Israel	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Italy	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111
Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-001-111	Japan (Intl)	000-0



## POLITICAL NOTES

## White House Denies Gingrich Dare

WASHINGTON — A defiant White House spokesman, Newt Gingrich, to propose ways of restructuring Medicare and said the Republicans in Congress must first specify how they intended to reconcile their promises to balance the budget and cut taxes.

President Bill Clinton's chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said Monday that the administration was not interested in any comprehensive improvements in the nation's health-care system and provided coverage to some of the 41 million Americans who now have no health insurance.

Mr. Panetta's comments escalated the political conflict over Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, just as the 1995 White House Conference on Aging was to begin. The White House and the Republicans both seem to be assuming that whoever first specifies cuts in Medicare will suffer severe political damage.

Mr. Panetta, a former chairman of the House Budget Committee, summoned reporters to his White House office Monday afternoon and declared that the Republicans "have, to some extent, painted themselves in a corner by promising what they can't deliver."

## FBI Rejects Charges of Atom Aid To Soviets

By David Streitfeld  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI does not have "any credible evidence" that four top scientists on the Manhattan Project, which developed the U.S. atomic bomb, secretly helped the Soviet Union 50 years ago, according to the FBI director, Louis J. Freeh.

In fact, he said in a letter, the bureau has classified information "that argues against" the allegations made last year in "Special Tasks" by a former Soviet spy master, Pavel Sudoplatov. The book caused a furor by asserting that Niels Bohr, Enrico Fermi, Robert Oppenheimer and Leo Szilard provided the Soviets with information for their atom bomb program.

The FBI reviewed its files at the request of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. At a press conference Monday, Les Aspin, the board chairman, cautioned that "this is not proof."

"The issue," he said, "is proving a negative, and it's very difficult if not impossible to prove a negative."

Mr. Aspin said he had reviewed the FBI's analysis, but was not authorized to describe material it was based on. Pressed for at least an example, he mentioned classified "lists of names of people who helped in developing the nuclear capability of the Soviet Union."

If the four scientists "were willingly involved in espionage, you'd expect their names to be there and they are not," Mr. Aspin said. He suggested that Mr. Sudoplatov, who as director of the Administration for Special Tasks supervised part of the intelligence apparatus, had confused code names and identities.

Jerrold Schecter, a former Time magazine Moscow bureau chief who was one of Mr. Sudoplatov's co-authors, was at the press conference and was not convinced. "Isn't the FBI itself an interested party in this investigation?" he asked, noting that Mr. Sudoplatov's version of events clashed sharply with the accepted histories of the time. "Why can't these materials be declassified 50 years later?"

## Foster Tries to Defuse Abortion Criticism

WASHINGTON — Blending poignant details of a life in medicine with a firm defense of his integrity, Dr. Henry W. Foster Jr. tried Tuesday to salvage his nomination as surgeon general.

"I am a doctor who delivers babies," he told a Senate committee eager to question him about abortions.

After two months of controversy, Dr. Foster slid into the witness chair with a pledge to "set the record straight." He conceded earlier understating the number of abortions he performed in four decades as an obstetrician, but said it was an "honest mistake" made without a complete review of the records.

"There was never any intent to deceive," he said. "I had no reason to do so."

With all seven Democrats on the Labor and Human Resources Committee expected to support the nomination, Clinton administration officials pinned their hope for approval on three uncommitted Republicans, including the chairwoman, Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas. That would only move the 61-year-old former medical school dean over the first hurdle, though.

In a nomination caught up in presidential politics, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas has threatened a filibuster, and the majority leader, Bob Dole, one of Mr. Gramm's rivals for the Republican nomination for the White House, has said he might keep the nomination off the floor altogether. Mr. Dole cited questions about Dr. Foster's credibility rather than abortion.

Some Democrats believe they will benefit politically if the Republican-controlled Senate can

be depicted as rejecting a nominee for performing abortions only sparingly, and always legally.

Dr. Foster strode into the committee room accompanied by his wife, St. Clair, and White House aides working to salvage his nomination. The audience included several members of the "I Have a Future" program he founded in Nashville, Tennessee, to reduce teen pregnancy.

Outside in the rain, about a dozen anti-abortion demonstrators carried signs objecting to the nomination.

Mrs. Kassebaum and Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the senior Democrat, stepped off the dais to greet him, and Dr. Foster bowed slightly as he shook hands with Mrs. Kassebaum, a supporter of abortion rights.

Dr. Foster, Mrs. Kassebaum said later after gaveling the hearing to order, "has been made a pawn in our abortion debates. I believe he deserves to be judged on his whole record, his life experience and his current views."

Mr. Kennedy later held up a framed copy of a letter that President George Bush had sent Dr. Foster bestowing a "Point of Light" citation on the anti-abortion program.

Under prodding from Mr. Kennedy, Dr. Foster recalled conditions in the Tuskegee, Alabama, area where he practiced as a young obstetrician. "I have worked 40 hours straight and got not one wink of sleep," he said. Busy doctors in some locations might deliver 250 babies a year, he added, but in one year in Alabama he delivered 2,300. As surgeon general, he said, "I will focus on the full range of health challenges facing this na-



Dr. Henry Foster, left, being welcomed Tuesday to his Senate confirmation hearing by the panel's chairwoman, Nancy Kassebaum, and the senior Democrat, Edward Kennedy.

tion," including AIDS, heart disease, mental health, aging and other concerns.

First, though, he sought to resolve the dispute over abortion and the conflicting answers he provided at the time of his nomination.

"In 22 years at Meharry Medical College I am listed as the physician of record on 39

abortion cases," Dr. Foster said. Last winter, he testified that he had performed only one such operation, and then said abortions he performed numbered fewer than a dozen.

"I do regret the initial confusion," Dr. Foster said. He also expected to face questions about hysterectomies he performed on re-

tarded women in the 1960s and 1970s and his involvement in testing a do-it-yourself abortion drug. Also to be addressed was a much-criticized government study in which poor men in Tuskegee were left untreated for syphilis. Dr. Foster has vehemently denied knowledge of the experiment before it became public in 1972.

## Something Fishy at Agriculture?

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has launched a criminal investigation into allegations that senior Agriculture Department employees illegally raised campaign funds from co-workers to support Mr. Clinton's 1992 presidential bid and that donors were subsequently rewarded with more desirable jobs.

In addition, the House Agriculture Committee chairman, Pat Roberts, Republican of Kansas, has informed Justice officials that he planned to hold oversight hearings this summer to explore whether the fund-raising violated federal laws and whether any employment moves under the Democratic administration had been linked to the contributions.

The proceedings could pose a new ethical embarrassment for an administration that already faces investigations by three court-appointed independent counsels.

(LAT)

## Pete Wilson's Nonspeaking Role

WASHINGTON — Casting himself in the unaccustomed role of "nonspeaking politician," Governor Pete Wilson of California appealed to members of a conservative group to support his presidential campaign.

But the usually glib Wilson let his new campaign chairman, Craig Fuller, do almost all the talking Monday.

On doctor's orders to keep quiet while recuperating from minor throat surgery two weeks ago, Mr. Wilson chose his words carefully — and sparingly. "This is very strange and very frustrating," he said.

(NYT)

## '94 Race Broke Spending Records

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission says more money was raised and spent in last year's congressional races than ever before.

Candidates raised \$740.6 million and spent \$724 million, breaking the records established in both categories during the 1992 election cycle. According to the commission, candidates raised 12 percent more in the 1994 cycle than they did in 1992, and spent 6 percent more.

Democratic fund-raising and spending went down, but Republican increases more than made up for it. In Senate races, Republican candidates raised \$183.5 million and spent \$180 million, compared with the \$134 million raised and the \$136 million spent by Democrats.

(AP)

## Quote / Unquote

Mr. Gingrich, on Republican promises to balance the federal budget: "What we will not do, no matter how bad the demagoguery, no matter how dishonest the attacks, we are not going to back off from this commitment and say, 'Let's not balance the budget, it's too hard.'"

(NYT)

Church Taken for \$2.2 Million  
Episcopalians Say Ex-Treasurer Shifted FundsBy Laurie Goodstein  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The former treasurer of the Episcopal Church's national office in New York embezzled \$2.2 million over the last five years while the church was slashing its staff and programs because of budget shortfalls, according to a church investigation.

Ellen F. Cooke, the former church official, allegedly spent the money on a farm in Virginia, a house in New Jersey, private school tuition for her sons, and jewelry, clothing, meals and trips for herself, family members and friends, according to the church investigation.

She now lives in McLean, Virginia, a Washington suburb, where her husband, Nicholas, is factor of the prestigious St. John's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Cooke, in a letter to the church's executive council made public by her attorney, blamed her actions on a psychiatric "breakdown" caused in part by workplace stress and the pain, abuse and powerlessness she had felt "as a lay woman on the senior church staff. She said that any misdeeds were 'blocked from memory.'"

Mrs. Cooke has not been charged and is not under criminal investigation because the church has not taken legal action, said a spokesman for the Manhattan district attorney, Robert Morgenthau. The Most Reverend Edmund L. Brown-

ing, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, said that he would decide by June whether to recommend prosecution.

A national church spokesman, James Solheim, said that because the church investigation did not examine whether Father Cooke was implicated in his wife's misdeeds, "any statement about his exoneration would be presumptuous."

The Episcopal Church has already secured title to the Cooke's house and farm, and put the properties up for sale, Bishop Browning said in a statement Monday. The church will continue to work with Mrs. Cooke's attorneys to recover further assets, and has insurance that will cover about \$1 million of the loss, he said.

"It would be difficult for me to describe the sense of betrayal that I have felt over these last few months," said Bishop Browning, national leader of the 2.5 million-member denomination.

"Funds taken from us were meant to serve the least of us. I have had many painful thoughts about how these funds would have been used had they been available, and who would have been ministered to in the name of Christ," he said.

The national staff of the Episcopal Church has been cut by a third since 1991, and many programs have been dropped or reorganized. Mrs. Cooke took money from unrestricted trust funds, but did not touch funds

earmarked for specific charitable purposes.

Mrs. Cooke was one of the most powerful officials in the national church, and her salary, at \$125,000, was second only to the presiding bishop's. Church insiders say that over the years she had drawn the ire of some staff members and elected committee members for her autocratic management style.

Bishop Browning backed her until last December, when he asked her to resign because "her working style did not well serve our common mission."

The national church discovered the misappropriations because, on her dismissal, she aroused suspicions by ordering a co-worker to issue her a check for more than \$86,000 in vacation and back pay.

The church then hired the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand to pore through its records. A three-month investigation found that, beginning in 1990, Mrs. Cooke had deposited \$1.5 million into her personal bank accounts, "systematically" diverting money that was supposed to be transferred to church accounts.

In addition, she allegedly wrote \$225,000 worth of checks from church accounts to third parties such as her sons' school, and to the vestry and rector's discretionary fund at St. Luke's Church in Montclair, New Jersey, where her husband was rector. In addition, she wrote a total of \$28,000 in checks to herself, the auditors found.

## Away From Politics

• New trials were ordered for two persons convicted in the Little Rascals day care sex abuse case in North Carolina. In a unanimous opinion, the state Court of Appeals ruled that the court that tried Robert Kelly Jr. erred in allowing the parents of the alleged victims to testify.

• A judge entered a not-guilty plea on behalf of a Wisconsin laboratory, Chem-Bio Corp., charged with homicide in the cancer deaths of two women whose Pap smears were misread. District Attorney E. Michael McCann said the women were victims of indifference and blatant error.

• The magazine publisher Bob Gaccione said he would publish the Unabomber's manifesto and put his public relations team behind the effort "in order to save lives." The chairman of General Media International, which publishes Penthouse and Omni, urged the mail-

bomb terrorist in an open letter to "contact me at your earliest convenience." In a letter to The New York Times last week, the alleged bomber promised to stop his 17-year reign of terror if a major media outlet published his 29,000-word plus manifesto.

• A death row inmate, Keith Zettlemoyer, can be executed Tuesday, a federal court in Philadelphia ruled. It will be the first time Pennsylvania has used the death penalty in more than three decades.

• Sheriff's deputies in Los Angeles County captured two more of 14 inmates who broke out of jail together over the weekend, leaving just two on the run.

• An southbound Amtrak train was derailed when it struck a tractor-trailer stalled on a rural crossing in South Carolina. About 55 persons were taken to hospitals, but none was seriously injured.



If you believe loyalty should be rewarded, yet re-best off flying Swissair. Qualiflyer, our frequent flyer program, is eloquent proof that true friendship pays.

Swissair +







## EUROPE

## Mafia Don and 40 Underlings Go on Trial in Sicily

**CALTANISSETTA, Sicily** — The Mafia's "boss of bosses," Salvatore Riina, went on trial Tuesday for the murder of a leading anti-mob investigator, Giovanni Falcone.

Judge Falcone, who had been expected to head a new national anti-Mafia prosecution service, was killed in May 1992 with his wife, Francesca, and three police guards when a remote-control bomb was detonated under their cars on an expressway near Palermo.

Mr. Riina was among only 12 of the 41 defendants who attended the session, held in a bomb-proof maximum security court inside Caltanissetta prison in central Sicily.

Mr. Riina, 64, and virtually the entire *cupola* (ruling commission) of Cosa Nostra, are charged with ordering or carrying out the murder of Judge Falcone, the first investigating magistrate to unravel the secret inner workings of the Mafia.

Mr. Riina, whose nickname is "The Beast," was captured in January 1993 after nearly 24 years as a fugitive.

Already sentenced to nine life prison terms for other mob crimes, he began what is expected to be one of Italy's longest and most detailed Mafia trials with an appeal to the presiding judge for better access to his lawyers.

Of the 41 defendants, only 9 remain at-large, a measure of the extent of a crackdown aided by an unprecedented breach in the Mafia's deadly code of silence by a flood of turncoats.

The other defendants who were absent on Tuesday are in custody, but they exercised their right not to attend the trial.

About 700 witnesses, among them 49 turncoats including some who have admitted involvement in Judge Falcone's killing, are due to testify at the trial.

The proceedings are expected to go on for about 18 months.

## U.K. Dilemma: The Law, Religion and School

By Sarah Lyall  
New York Times Service

**LONDON** — It was time for the mandatory session in daily worship at the Lauriston School in Hackney, East London. Several children recited a poem about an anthropomorphic tree who realizes he is more than the sum of his parts.

The head teacher, Heather Rockhold, led a discussion of the school's values — "Musical instruments?" suggested one tiny child — and then everyone joined in "The Family of Man," a song about togetherness.

What was left out? Well, references to Christianity, for one thing, even though worship in state-financed schools is meant to be "broadly Christian" under British law.

"I worry about the mainly Christian emphasis on things, which I think is unrealistic in this day and age," Ms. Rockhold said afterward.

"We try our best to follow the guidelines, but I think that most schools break the law in some way," she said.

The law, it seems, is becoming harder and harder for schools to follow these days, as Britain enters an era of diversity of language, culture and — of crucial

importance in a country that has its own state church — religion.

It is especially hard to keep up a strictly Christian pace at a school like Lauriston. Many of the teachers are atheists or agnostics.

And the student body, 265 children aged 3 to 11, is made up of not just Anglicans and Roman Catholics, but also Seventh-day Adventists, Jews, Rastafarians, Hindus, atheists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Sikhs, Buddhists, Evangelical Protestants, Muslims and Greek Orthodox Christians. Forty-seven percent of the students are members of ethnic minorities.

"I think the government has some notion of schools and communities being the way they were in the 1940s and 50s when village churches were full," Ms. Rockhold said, sitting in her office, a center of calm in the noisy, bustling school.

"But I have a strong feeling that most synagogues and mosques are much more likely to be full now."

What does the school do? It tries, teachers say, to follow the requirements — which call for religious instruction in the classroom as well as the daily worship sessions — by emphasizing values common to all religions, like sharing and

compassion, and by teaching that there are alternatives to Christianity.

"I would always say, 'Christians believe this,'" said Peter Sanders, Lauriston's deputy head teacher, who happens to be an atheist. "I would never say, 'This is the way it is.'"

That means, too, that the school devotes much of its time to what, if it were a university, might be called comparative religious studies.

Throughout the year, students learn about Christmas, Passover, Ramadan and all the other major holy days. Indeed, teachers say they worry about fostering the impression that religion is an endless series of festivals.

The bulletin boards are crammed with information about things like Diwali, the Hindu festival of light. Mr. Sanders recently spent an assembly teaching the students about Greek Orthodox Easter.

"I don't find it a problem to talk about the stories involved or the history of a particular religion, or about why things are done and why they happen," he said.

At the same time, he objects strongly to the government's requirements.

"I think they make a very clear statement that what is right in this country is

Christianity and Christian beliefs," Mr. Sanders said.

"For many of our students, that has strong implications and puts their standing in the community very much in perspective," he said.

There are inklings that some members of the Church of England are rethinking their positions, too.

This year, the Archbishop of York, one of the church's highest-ranking officials, said that a review of at least some of the regulations might be desirable.

School worship, he said, "is valuable if it can be done with integrity by those involved, but may be counterproductive if that integrity is lacking and the attitude toward worship is resentful."

But Gillian Shepherd, the government's secretary of state for education, warned teachers not to flout the law, which conservative Christians find not strict enough anyway.

"Teachers must be very clear about the requirements of the law as it stands," she said. "There are no plans to change it."

To subscribe in Switzerland  
just call, toll free.  
155 57 57



**THROWING THEM BACK** — French fishermen at the port of Boulogne in northern France on Tuesday dumping cod that was shipped from Norway. The fishermen were protesting the importation of fish from outside the European Union.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Stage Set for Mexico Pact

**PARIS** — The European Union and Mexico signed a declaration in Paris on Tuesday calling for "gradual and reciprocal liberalization" between the two sides and an intensified political dialogue.

The EU and Mexico said they had agreed to move toward a new political, commercial and economic agreement and increased cooperation.

The declaration was signed by Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, whose country currently holds the EU presidency, and his Mexican counterpart, José Angel Gurría Treviño, as well as by Manuel Marín, vice president of the European Commission. (AFP)

## U.K. Talks for NATO Chief

**BRUSSELS** — The flare-up of fighting in Croatia will top the agenda when NATO's secretary-general, Willy Claes, visits London on Wednesday and Thursday for a series of top level meetings, alliance sources said Tuesday.

Mr. Claes, whose public appearances have become rare since he was implicated in a Belgian government bribery scandal, will meet with Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd, Defense Minister Malcolm Rifkind and senior defense officials.

During the visit, Mr. Claes will also discuss the twinned issues of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's enlargement to the East and the alliance's relations with Russia. (Reuters)

## Belgians Weighing Votes

**BRUSSELS** — An opinion poll published on Tuesday found that nearly 40 percent of Belgians were undecided over which party they would vote for in the general election May 21.

La Libre Belgique daily newspaper said that 20 percent of the electorate was still deciding between two or three parties, while 19 percent had no idea which candidates to support.

The poll canvassed 2,100 people between April 12 and 21 in Brussels, Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia. (Reuters)

## A German Tribute to Delors

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Tuesday awarded the former European Commission President Jacques Delors the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit for his services to European integration.

The order is the highest Germany can award to someone who is not a head of state.

"The award goes to a politician who, in his 10 years' work as president of the European Commission, achieved decisive advances in the work of European integration and so did outstanding service to the Federal Republic of Germany," a government spokesman said in a statement.

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday, May 3

**BRUSSELS:** Meeting of European Commission to discuss the Info 2000 program in the multimedia industry; the results of talks for freeing up the telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks; a scientific cooperation accord with Canada on higher education, and the role of sanctions in enforcing EU legislation.

**BRUSSELS:** Karel van Miert, the EU commissioner for competition policy, and Marcelo Oreja, the commissioner for audiovisual affairs, meet with Jean-Pierre Elkabach of France Television.

**BRUSSELS:** Agriculture Minister George Moraitis of Greece visits the commission for talks with the agriculture commissioner, Franz Fischler.

**MARSEILLE:** Industrial Affairs Commissioner Martin Bangemann and Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock participate in the maritime industry forum.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## A Trove of Papal Collectibles

Ancient Vatican Library Devoted to 'Life of Humanity'

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

**ROME** — When staff members at the Vatican Library clean behind the cabinets, sometimes they find things.

Recently they turned up bundles of dusty propaganda posters from the Risorgimento, Italy's 19th-century struggle for national unity, said the Reverend Leonard Boyle, who has been prefect, or chief librarian, since 1984.

"Anti-papal stuff — invaluable for historians — scabrous poems, that some employee back then must have collected," he said, with an arched eyebrow that seemed to open a chink in the 71-year-old Dominican priest's indignation.

"The library, like any other thing, was regarded as a sort of holdall," he said. "Anything that came into the Vatican and was not of use elsewhere came first into the library. It was only as the stuff became too much for the library, in the 17th century, that they hived it off."

When Christian missionaries went abroad, they sent back more artifacts. Yu Dong, a young Chinese librarian, spends her days cataloging the Far Eastern collections, which contain not only manuscripts and books but also objects of art. She recently discovered a landscape painting of Kaifeng, a capital of China's 11th- and 12th-century Song dynasty.

But the artifacts are only the beginning. The library has about 1 million printed books. The Library of Congress has about 16.5 million. Many of the popes were major collectors, and several Renaissance princes and crowned heads left priceless libraries.

The papal collectibles include a collection of 150,000 manuscripts — ancient medical treatises, medieval geography books, literature and law books.

These make the Vatican Library what Anthony Grafton, a Princeton University historian, has called "the richest collection of Western manuscripts and printed books in the world."

Father Boyle stresses that the Vatican is essentially "a manuscript library, which happens to have a tail of printed books."

Literary scholars come here like pilgrims to consult the oldest manuscripts of Virgil's poetry, and mathematicians to study the earliest copy of

Euclid's "Elements," from the ninth century. Art historians study the miniatures in thousands of illuminated manuscripts.

"It's a humanist library," Father Boyle said. "We have medical manuscripts, and I think the biggest library of secular Italian poetry is here. It's not devoted to the life of the church, it's devoted to the life of humanity."

"That is its glory and its character," he said.

Finding what is there has become the main problem, and so Father Boyle introduced a computer system 10 years ago for all new acquisitions.

Over the last year, librarians have begun entering the entire card catalogue of printed books into a computerized file that is accessible to scholars worldwide via the Internet.

"It's an odd sort of thing," said Father Boyle, an impish, dark-haired native of County Donegal, Ireland. "I've always had a bit of a magpie disposition, and all the bits and pieces I've picked up as a magpie I've used — very little I've let go."

The Latin he picked up while earning a degree at Oxford in medieval history launched him into paleography, the study of manuscripts. He taught for 25 years at the Pontifical Institute for Medieval Studies in Toronto before being appointed prefect.

The leap to the computer age under Father Boyle was a major step. The library did not even have a comprehensive card catalogue until the 1920s, when the Library of Congress sent experts to help organize one.

Paul Weston oversees a staff of about 50 people who work at computer terminals in spaces under the frescoed reading rooms, or on laptops at home.

Computerizing the card catalogue has helped discover lost books.

"Quite a number, more than we expected, were bound together," he said. "Also, there are inconsistencies in dates, or missing data in the call numbers."

IBM is financing a \$1 million program to store 20,000 images, most of them illustrations from illuminated manuscripts, with electronic scanning devices, so that scholars will be able not only to view them, but also to have their features electronically enhanced, or their details enlarged, on computer screens.

Gala Agulla, Mallorca. Extensive car hire facilities are available all over the Balearics. So you can enjoy the beauty of the islands' interior as well as the seclusion of the coves.



Some of our public beaches can be very

Private

An earlier chronicler of the western Mediterranean once described the Balearics as "islands of tranquillity, not far from civilization". And it's easy to see what he was getting at. The coastline of the islands abounds with friendly little coves, lapped by invitingly safe, blue waters. And when the siesta hour approaches, it's always reassuringly possible to become the only pebble on the beach.

ESPANA  
Passion for life

July 15 to 16, 2000



## INTERNATIONAL

## A Major Obstacle to Mideast Peace? It's Mutual Incomprehension



Yasser Arafat cutting a ribbon Tuesday to open an election office in Jabalia, Gaza.

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

GAZA — Yasser Arafat had a story to tell, a story he has told a lot lately and delivers with practiced ambiguity.

It is a story about terror and terrorists and why they are not, in the end, his problems to solve. But it is also a story about his relationship with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and the gaps of mutual bafflement and exasperation that divide them.

The two men are locked in the least likely of political marriages. Both know they must keep talking or admit that their initial accord of September 1993 granting limited Palestinian self-rule was an unforgivable mistake. Yet, their outlooks and backgrounds are so far apart that they seem to lack a common basis to proceed.

Mr. Rabin told dinner companions recently, according to one of them, that he had spent 45 minutes with Mr. Arafat explaining the historical significance of the arms ship Altalena, David Ben-Gurion, then fighting Israel's war for independence, ordered the ship sunk in 1948 because it belonged to a rival Jewish militia, the Irgun, that did not recognize the authority of the fledgling state. Mr. Arafat, Mr. Rabin urged, needed an Altalena of his own against Islamic militants.

"It didn't penetrate," the dinner companion quoted Mr. Rabin as saying.

Mr. Arafat's story is longer, reliant on inference and insinuation, but its moral is roughly the same: Mr. Rabin doesn't get it, and doesn't want to.

The Palestinian leader's guests Monday in his seafaring office were a cross-section of the Israeli liberal pressure group Peace Now: a philosopher, an economist, one of Israel's finest fiction writers, nine left-leaning intellectuals in all. They had come to express solidarity with the Palestinian cause, and they agreed, with Mr. Arafat's consent, to permit a Washington Post reporter to attend.

Mr. Arafat was a charming host, embracing the novelist Amos Elon and fusing over the coffee and tea. Yet, his interlocutors left the meeting, and Gaza, with the troubling sense they had never quite connected with him.

"We played our cassette, and he played his cassette," said Avishai Margalit, a philosophy professor at Hebrew University. "Still, it's interesting which cassette he chose."

Mr. Arafat's story began with Beit Lid, the Israeli highway junction where two suicide bombers killed 21 young Israelis in late January. The twin blasts also exploded the most

recent breakthrough in the self-rule talks with Israel, causing Mr. Rabin to pull back from promises he said he no longer felt capable of keeping.

Twice before, Mr. Arafat said, traumatic attacks had followed similar breakthroughs

**While Arafat and Rabin know they must keep talking, they seem to lack a common basis to proceed.**

and prevented them from being carried out. "I said, 'This cannot be for the third time by accident,'" Mr. Arafat said. "So I followed up by myself the investigation."

He had learned — "and I have evidence," he said — that "these terrorist activities have been done through coordination between these fanatic Islamic groups and some elements on the Israeli side."

There was, in other words, a conspiracy of rejectionists — Israelis and Palestinians, Jews and Muslims — to damage the peace talks by mounting spectacular attacks.

At a summit meeting in Cairo in February, a week after the attack, Mr. Arafat raised the

subject with Mr. Rabin in the presence of Jordan's King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. His evidence, he said, was that the two Beit Lid bombers had spent their last night in an Israeli village called Dahaniya.

"I have the right to ask, which car took these two guys wearing false Israeli military clothes and having the bombs from Dahaniya to Beit Lid?" Mr. Arafat said. "Which kind of car? And I ask one of you to calculate how many checkpoints from Dahaniya village to Beit Lid? At least six checkpoints."

"So I said, Mr. Prime Minister, if I have a gap you have a gap, and you will have to search together with me. He said, 'No, no, no,' and he became very nervous, and he left the room," Mr. Arafat said. "Then President Mubarak asked me, 'Keep quiet, we want a successful meeting,' and he brought him back to the meeting."

Later in February, Mr. Arafat said, he brought up the conspiracy again.

"He kept silent and he began to speak in Hebrew," Mr. Arafat said. "I don't know Hebrew, but one of my colleagues had written to me the translation in Arabic. He was asking his generals to answer me. Then I waited. No one replied to me. So I said, 'Answer me. Your prime

minister is asking you to answer me."

Mr. Arafat stopped, meaningfully. He laced his fingers to signify that he was coming to the point.

"No one can answer," Mr. Arafat said triumphantly. "Except Mordchai Gur shook his head, many times."

Mr. Gur is deputy defense minister.

Pressed for details of his theory, Mr. Arafat demurred. "Afterward, most of the Peace Now delegates said they did not think much of what Yasser Arafat described as 'this story about an Israeli connection.' But they noted something about Mr. Arafat's demeanor and the subject of his remarks."

The moral of Mr. Arafat's story, they said, was that terror threatened both sides and fell on both sides to confront. Throughout the meeting, they noted, he stressed his commitment to keep negotiating.

He told the Israelis that there was a "hot line" now between Mr. Rabin's office and his. He said the two sides have worked out most of the details of elections to be held in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

When the Israelis brought up Jewish settlements and this week's disclosure of new land confiscations in East Jerusalem, Mr. Margalit said, "We actually embarrassed him." Mr. Arafat "is under tremendous pressure to cut off the negotiations," but he does not want to do that "come what may."

In fact, the delegation seemed to embarrass Mr. Arafat a second time, in the final exchange of the meeting. Haya Noah, director of Peace Now, invited him to a conference in Tel Aviv. Mr. Arafat, who has never set foot in Israel and knows what a storm to do so would create, demurred.

"Freih will replace me," he said at once, gesturing to the Palestinian justice minister, Freih Abu Medein.

## Clinton on a Limb: Congressional Pressure Spurred Iran Trade Ban

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's decision to bar all U.S. trade with Iran put the anti-Iran campaign squarely at the top of the administration's foreign policy agenda, placing at risk such treasured priorities as cooperation with Russia, expansion of markets for American goods, outreach to Islam and extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

If the boycott fails to coerce Iran into changing its policies, fails to dissuade Russia from selling nuclear equipment to Iran and fails to persuade U.S. allies to restrict their own commerce with Tehran — all these are distinctly possible — the administration will potentially have undermined its other objectives and penalized U.S. business for no gain other than to show the U.S. Congress that it was prepared to get tough.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher

used language Monday that left the administration little room to maneuver or retreat gracefully. He called Iran an "outlaw state" that "simply cannot be permitted to get its hands on nuclear weapons," and said that

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Iran was responsible for "a trail of carnage from Beit Lid to Buenos Aires," referring to terrorist attacks in Israel and Argentina (for which Iranian responsibility has not been established).

Mr. Christopher deliberately used such language because he is personally committed to blocking Iran's effort to acquire nuclear weapons, a State Department official said. "The issue is so important that no one is thinking about how to hedge," the official said.

White House officials have acknowledged, however, that it was not just Iranian behavior that induced Mr. Clinton to embrace the toughest of the Iran policy options developed

for him by his advisers. It was also pressure from the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, and other members of Congress.

Mr. D'Amato and others are sponsoring a measure that would go further than the president's forthcoming executive order, announced Sunday. Their bill would close U.S. markets to most foreign corporations doing business with Iran, imposing what administration officials call a "secondary boycott." U.S. allies such as Germany, Japan and France strongly oppose that measure, which would primarily affect their companies.

Mr. D'Amato responded cautiously. "This is a good first step," he said, "but more needs to be done. Now it's our allies' turn to embargo trade with Iran."

The leader of the majority Republicans in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, praised Mr. Clinton's decision, saying, "The president had to act." But Mr. Dole, too, said that more

needed to be done. He suggested that Mr. Clinton "may want to reconsider his trip to Moscow" next week if Russia has not backed off from its nuclear sales agreement with Iran.

Mr. Clinton announced his decision at a meeting of the World Jewish Congress. Israel and its U.S. supporters have been supporting Mr. D'Amato's bill and sounding the alarm about Iran's nuclear ambitions.

An Iranian government statement said, "U.S. Middle East policy is more biased toward supporting the Zionist regime than considering U.S. national interests," according to Reuters.

Iran has other outlets for its oil, the statement said. American oil industry analysts generally agree with that assessment.

Officials acknowledged that without the cooperation of Russia and the allies in the Group of Seven wealthy nations, the administration's policy would have little impact on Iran.

Part of the administration's problem in persuading other countries to follow its lead is that Russia's plan to provide Iran with a two-reactor nuclear plant and train Iranian technicians is technically legal under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

At a conference in New York, the administration is seeking an indefinite extension of the treaty, but some key countries have said that U.S. opposition to Iranian acquisition of nuclear power shows a lack of U.S. commitment to the accord.

Another difficulty lies in the reluctance of the G-7 allies to restrict what they regard as legitimate business activity by their corporate citizens.

Even if they take similar steps, that would still leave Russia, which has agreed to sell Iran not only a nuclear power plant but also centrifuge equipment needed to produce the enriched uranium that Iran would need to make weapons.

## Arts &amp; Antiques

Every Saturday

Contact Kimberly Guernsey-Belancourt

Tel.: (33 1) 41 43 94 76

Fax: (33 1) 41 43 93 70

or your nearest IHT office

or representative

**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS** "don't worry"

about it sir, I'll get those travelers

cheques and passport to you

come hell or high water" **SERVICE.**

There are no easy names for the kinds of service we've given our Cardmembers over the years. Because every day, everywhere, around the world, so many of our Service Representatives have gone beyond the call—helping to solve problems not just about lost Cards or Travelers' Cheques, but about the unpredictable nature of life itself. So whether you're upriver without a paddle or downtown without a hotel, American Express is there for you and ready to be of service. Whatever name you want to give it, just give us a call.

**THERE IS ONLY ONE AMERICAN EXPRESS.**



## INTERNATIONAL



Mr. Le Pen in Paris on Tuesday, carrying a newspaper report of the drowning.

## Killing Curbs Le Pen Influence

Far-Rightist May Lose Role as French Election Arbiter

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The death of a young Arab, hurled into the river Seine by skinheads during a rally of the extreme-right National Front, cast doubt Tuesday on the attempt of the Front's leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, to be an arbiter in France's presidential elections.

The National Front won 15 percent of the vote in the first round of the election April 23. Even though he was eliminated, Mr. Le Pen, 66, has remained a third force against the two candidates in the runoff on Sunday, the conservative Jacques Chirac and his Socialist Party rival, Lionel Jospin.

But the murder of Ibrahim Bouarram, a 29-year-old Moroccan immigrant, and Mr. Le Pen's lack of public regret over what he dismissed as a minor "incident" created a wave of revulsion. The murder, according to the newspaper *Liberation*, placed "a dead man on Le Pen's path."

Mr. Chirac said the killing was an "odious act" that made it all the more necessary to be vigilant against intolerance. Mr. Jospin called it "a new racist crime carried out by a group of those individuals who systematically practice violence."

Mr. Le Pen has long invoked France's delicate immigration issue. His call for the "repatriation" of 3 million immigrants, roughly equal to the number of unemployed in France, is a siren song to manual workers and the jobless who might once have voted Communist.

At the same time, he has washed his hands of the consequences of a policy that former Prime Minister Michel Rocard said "sows hatred" against foreigners. Mr. Le Pen said he felt "no responsibility" and expressed no regrets for the death of Mr. Bouarram, who was enjoying the May Day sunshine on the banks of the Seine when he was attacked by up to 10 skinheads during a National Front rally in Paris.

The attacker disappeared into the crowd of 15,000 people at the rally, leaving Mr. Bouarram to drown.

Mr. Le Pen suggested the attack may have been a "provocation" against his movement, and was the kind of ordinary "incident" that happens in any big city.

But for many, the drowning of a North African immigrant in the Seine recalled the savage police repression of Algerian demonstrators in Paris 34 years ago, when many bodies were rumored to be floating in the river.

Mr. Pen blamed the failure of the police to keep order on the fringes of the National Front rally. He stated that his own protection and security force had nothing to do with it, and he called for the killers to be caught and punished heavily.

SOS-Racism, a leading human rights and anti-racist organization, called for a demonstration in Paris on Wednesday on the spot where Mr. Bouarram was killed.

While Mr. Chirac, the mayor of Paris, has condemned racism, he has expressed support for the strict anti-immigration law imposed two years ago by the interior minister, Charles Pasqua. Mr. Jospin says he will ask a future National Assembly to abrogate the law and end the state of limbo for thousands of people, many of them born in France, who can neither legally live here nor be deported.

Mr. Bouarram was the second person to die in connection with activities of National Front supporters. On Feb. 21, a 17-year-old French citizen from an immigrant family was shot and killed by one of three National Front members who were passing out party propaganda in Marseille, a Mediterranean stronghold of the extreme right.

Mr. Le Pen refused to condemn what he called "that accident."

"You might as well ask me why I don't condemn rain, hail, traffic accidents or earthquakes," he said at the time.

## Witness Says Blood on Sock Is Nicole Simpson's

LOS ANGELES — Three months after a sock was seized from O.J. Simpson's house, a technician discovered blood on it that matched the blood type of Mr. Simpson's slain former wife, the technician testified Tuesday.

Gregory Matheson, the assistant director of the police crime laboratory, offered the first scientific evidence directly linking Mr. Simpson to the June 12 stabbing deaths of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

Meanwhile, an ambulance rushed to the home of Tracy Hampton, the juror who was dismissed from the panel Monday after having told Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito last month: "I can't take it anymore."

A Los Angeles County fire department paramedic confirmed that the patient brought out on a stretcher was Ms. Hampton. She lay still and her head was covered to hide her identity. Ms. Hampton's sister and mother climbed into the ambulance behind her.

The paramedic, who would not give a name, said the woman's condition was not life-threatening but appeared to be of a psychological nature.

"She's just going in for observation," the paramedic said.

The county fire Inspector, Brian Jordan, would not confirm the woman's identity, saying only: "There is a female. She is sick. She is sick and she is going to go to the hospital. One of the reasons she may be sick is all the attention here. That's all the family wants released."

On April 20, Ms. Hampton, a 26-year-old black flight attendant, told the judge she could no longer take the stress of juror service. Ms. Hampton's complaints were partly responsible for the dismissal of three deputies guarding the sequestered jurors.

Judge Ito had tried to get her to stay but failed. The judge said in court Monday that he had found "good cause" to

dismiss Ms. Hampton, but did not give his reason.

In the court session Tuesday, Mr. Matheson pointed to a chart that outlined for the jury the results of standard blood tests on the numerous blood samples collected in the case.

"Well, of the three parties that are on this chart," he said, the sock blood is "consistent with the type that we found on item No. 59, Nicole Brown, and is inconsistent with or definitely could not have come from the item No. 17, Mr. Simpson, or No. 60, Mr. Goldman," said Mr. Matheson.

Police said they found the sock next to another sock at the foot of Mr. Simpson's bed during a search the day after the murders. A police evidence technician said he did not see any blood on the sock at the time.

Mr. Matheson said that when he looked at the sock on June 29, he did not notice any blood either. But he said he saw a dark stain on the sock when he

inspected it on Sept. 18. The stain, he said, turned out to be consistent with Nicole Simpson's blood.

Technicians never thought to keep accurate records of how much of Mr. Simpson's blood was used for testing. Mr. Matheson also testified, and he added that measurements of blood samples from living persons were often just rough guesses.

Mr. Matheson addressed suggestions from Mr. Simpson's attorneys that a small amount of unaccounted-for blood taken from Mr. Simpson was sprinkled at the crime scene by police to frame Mr. Simpson for murder.

Mr. Matheson said that he only estimated the amount of blood taken from a vial when he tested it last June, and that some of the blood could have been thrown away or stuck to testing equipment without any record of it.

The disputed blood was given by Mr. Simpson after he was interviewed by police on the afternoon following the murders.

## ARREST: FBI Holds 2 More in Bombing Investigation

Continued from Page 1

arrival of bomb experts to search the men's car, said Wanda Jackson, co-owner of the motel.

Also Tuesday, the fire chief in Oklahoma City, Gary Morris, said that the death toll in the bombing of the federal office building there had reached 146, but that fewer than 20 people were now thought to be missing.

Search teams at the building, which was blown apart by the blast, brought in heavy equipment early Tuesday to speed removal of the rubble.

In Washington, Ms. Reno refused to say if Mr. Jacks and Mr. Land were suspects in the bombing or if either was believed to be John Doe 2.

If they are not released, they were expected to appear before a federal magistrate later in the day.

A federal grand jury, meanwhile, was believed to be meeting on Mr. McVeigh's case in Oklahoma City. Authorities refused to confirm that it was meeting or to say where.

The Missouri Highway Patrol had been alerted by the FBI to watch for a white 1981 Thunderbird with an Arizona license plate in the vicinity of Joplin, Missouri. Sergeant Rick Baird spotted the vehicle at the Kel Lake Motel in nearby Carthage at about 9 P.M. Monday and questioned the two men, said a Highway Patrol spokesman.

The FBI surrounded the eight-unit, one-story brick mo-

tel and moved guests out of two other units.

The car sought in the FBI bulletin was registered in Arizona to Mr. Land, Mr. Land and Mr. Jacks stayed for five months at a motel in Kingman, an Arizona town frequented by Mr. McVeigh.

On April 20, the day after the bombing, Mr. Land and Mr. Jacks checked into a motel in Perry, Oklahoma, the town where Mr. McVeigh was being held on a traffic violation. After a few hours, the pair checked out and returned to a motel at which they had been staying in Vinita, Oklahoma.

The visit to Perry suggested that they were able to find out, possibly through an intermediary, that Mr. McVeigh had been arrested, although it is not clear who that person might be. Mr. McVeigh was not identified as a suspect in the bombing until Friday, April 21, when he was transferred to federal custody.

Tom Crafton, manager of Edward & Pauline's motel in Vinita, Oklahoma, said Mr. Land and Mr. Jacks checked into his motel on April 19, the afternoon of the bombing. He said the men checked back in later on April 20 and stayed until the evening of April 24.

Vinita is 180 miles (290 kilometers) northeast of Oklahoma City on Interstate 44; Carthage is 60 miles to the northeast of there, also on the interstate highway.

On April 23, the day before the pair left the Vinita motel,



The latest drawing by an FBI artist of "John Doe 2."

Mr. Land went to the office for Mr. Crafton said. He recalled that he had told Mr. Land that he resembled the second bombing suspect, Mr. Land, Mr. Crafton said, replied, "Really?"

When Mr. Crafton's wife, Juanita, said that the men who bombed the federal building

must be crazy, he answered, "Yeah," and walked out.

Prosecutors are using the term "material witness" to describe people being sought for questioning but whose activities have not turned up direct evidence of sufficient wrongdoing to charge them with a crime. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

## IRAN: Allies Cool to Ban

Continued from Page 1

man radio: "We do not believe that a trade embargo is the appropriate instrument for influencing opinion in Iran and bringing about changes that are in our interests. The right thing to do is to conduct a political dialogue with Iran. Only political dialogue can bring Iran to behave responsibly."

And a spokesman for the British Foreign Office said: "As a trading nation, we have taken the view that trade embargoes are not an instrument of policy that we favor. We're not convinced that they work."

The Japanese government said through a spokesman that it would "have to wait until we see the wording" of the executive order that Mr. Clinton is to issue imposing the sanctions.

Japan may consider delaying further the balance of a \$1.5 billion loan for development projects in Iran it had planned to announce at the upcoming Group of Seven summit meeting. Only a quarter of the money has been lent so far.

But with its dependence on Iran for 10 percent of its oil supply, and a policy of trying to improve relations with Tehran, analysts said it was highly unlikely Japan would go so far as Mr. Clinton would like.

None of this will come as a surprise to U.S. officials. Iran is far more important commercially to Europe and Japan than it is to the United States. In addition to the oil it exports, it is a major purchaser of construction services and supplies in Europe, especially from Germany.

The European Union nations, including France, Germany and Britain, have committed themselves to what they call a "critical dialogue" with Iran, as opposed to trade sanctions. They have also committed themselves to joint action where trade is concerned.

Also, said Helmut Hubel, a senior research fellow at the German Society for Foreign Affairs, Europe generally is "skeptical in principle as far as economic sanctions are concerned."

Germany in particular, with about \$6 billion annually in trade with Iran, "is one of the big trading nations of the world and does not like to suffer" from embargoes, he said.

Mr. Hubel and German officials pointed out that Germany had, on past occasions, acted sympathetically toward such requests. In fact, the nuclear reactors that Russia plans to sell to Iran were originally to be

built by Siemens of Germany. Work was halted after the 1979 Iranian revolution and, because of pressure from the United States, never resumed.

But Mr. Hubel said he doubted if any European nation would follow the sanctions route.

The United States is "wasting its time," said Lindsay Horn, an energy expert with Lehman Brothers in London. Referring to the Iranians, he added, "All it's going to do is irritate them, which you can do quite easily." He called it "a gesture easily made" that does not achieve anything economically.

## FLASHMAN AND THE ANGEL OF THE LORD

By George MacDonald Fraser.  
394 pages. \$24. Knopf.Reviewed by  
Jon Lellenberg

GEORGE MACDONALD FRASER, now in his 70s, has reached his landmark 10th Flashman novel. A mordant twist on "Tom Brown's School-days," that prime example of what the late Christopher Morley called Victorian Corn, Fraser's first Flashman book came out in

1969, a ripe time for antiheroes, and filled the bill superbly. Flashman has soldiered on ever since, though in recent years, some students of his adventures have claimed to detect a certain unhidden sense of decency creeping in: Colonel Sir Harry Flashman, while still whoring his way through history, is not quite the shameless exploiter of womanhood he was once, nor quite the sniveling coward and bully he still claims to be.

Maybe not, but the Flashman of this year's release is as lustful a poltroon as you would expect

to find with a Victoria Cross on his chest and a knighthood in the offing. And if he finds himself in the midst of yet another thunderclap of history, as unimpeachable as ever, you may be confident that he has only others to blame. Flashy himself wouldn't be there for the world. But little nails hold the hinge of history, remarked Otto von Bismarck as he ruthlessly bent a younger Flashy to his own ends, in "Royal Flash" years before, and several of them combine this time to waylay him en route home from India in 1859. Instead of returning to his lovely brainless Elspeth's arms, Flashy is shanghaied to the United States, where one of his enemies has prepared a warm welcome for him.

Fortunately, his landfall does not come off quite the way Flashy feared. Still, the hardest thing about life, he muses, is that his has always had more than its share of madmen with a mission in it. This time the political forces for and against slavery, the union and the cause of Southern civilization conspire to thrust him into the arms of America's Man of Destiny, Ossawatimie John Brown. Fresh from Kansas, which he helped keep free-soil by killing settlers from Southern states, Brown is determined to raid the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia — whereupon, he assures his liberal backers in New England parlors, the slave

revolt that will follow will sweep the Peculiar Institution away. A Southern secret society knows better, but wants Brown to try. For Southern outrage will cement opinion once and for all behind secession. The emerging Republican majority in the North wants Brown stopped, for fear of plunging the country into civil war. And each side insists upon Flashman's worming his way into Brown's trust and doing the trick for them.

By now, readers of Flashman's memoirs know the sort of thing to expect. And antiheroes do not cut quite the figure today they did 25 years ago, when cynicism toward Flashman's class and calling and (ostensible) values reached its zenith. But in "Flashman and the Angel of the Lord," Fraser still holds his audience. The depth of his historical research, and Flashman's storytelling powers, are well nigh irresistible.

Flashman's irreverence gets vast scope in an America on the brink of civil war over sectionalism and slavery. Some will not appreciate it, but at a time when "Huckleberry Finn" is being shunned again, others will find it refreshing.

Jon Lellenberg, who is working on the fourth volume of a history of the Baker Street Irregulars, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

## DEBATE: No Knockout in Chirac-Jospin Face-Off

Continued from Page 1

he had raised questions that he has wavered about his commitment to close cooperation with France's neighbors.

But he avoided making any specific new commitments about European unity that are liable to interfere with his avowed hopes of reducing the powers of the European Commission in Brussels and resisting early moves toward reducing national sovereignty.

Otherwise, foreign policy was only briefly discussed. An exception was Mr. Jospin's criticism of French passivity about Russian actions in Chechnya, which he contrasted with U.S. pressure on Moscow.

The themes, largely domestic, were set in advance by the two campaign managers in conjunction with two journalists who moderated the two-hour debate. But both candidates shied away from hot issues in France, including the question of whether the country could ease unemployment by agreeing to devalue the French currency.

As the debate progressed, many French television viewers

said that it seemed to lack the spark of personal or political fire that has often emerged in similar debates during previous campaigns. In that sense, both candidates seemed to have lost the opportunity to eclipse the impression of political fragmentation left by results of the first round of voting on April 23.

But with half of France believed to have watched it on national television, the duel could shift the outcome of Sunday's election by a few critical percentage points, especially among the unusually large pool of voters who say that they are still undecided.

In French presidential elections since 1974, the outcome of the debate has foreshadowed the voters' choice — a pattern similar to U.S. presidential campaigns in which TV debates have proved decisive.

The debate in France has special importance because it provides a platform for the candidates to project a strong vision about the nation's future.

Going into the debate, Mr. Chirac was credited with the

advantage of experience and a conservative majority in the country. But many analysts said that Mr. Jospin needed only a debating draw to maintain his momentum in trying to overtake Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Chirac has emphasized Mr. Jospin's position as a comparatively inexperienced statesman and also the bear to the Socialist governments over the last decade that left a legacy of strong unpopularity.

But Mr. Jospin portrayed himself credibly as an idealistic Socialist who has learned from the mistakes of the Mitterrand years. In many ways, he struck a figure resembling Bill Clinton during his campaign against George Bush in the United States in 1992.

Mr. Chirac, constantly referring to his extensive experience, sought to play down the main concerns of his two wings of supporters — centrists who are cool on law-and-order issues and strong on European integration and ultraconservatives who want a crackdown on immigrants and fear any erosion of French sovereignty.

## CROATIA: Serbs Shell Zagreb With Cluster Bombs

Continued from Page 1

day, apparently meeting scant resistance. By Tuesday, they appeared to have secured the entire length of the E-70 highway that runs through the pocket and was the declared target of the offensive. The Croats also marched into Okucani.

However, the road appears to have been no more than a pretext for the Croats. The taking of Okucani suggested that the real aim was to capture the whole enclave, which bulges into Croatian territory from Serbian-controlled northern Bosnia and has long made travel difficult between Zagreb and

the central Croatian industrial city of Slavonki Brod.

At least 5,000 Serbian refugees poured southward out of the western Slavonian pocket over a bridge on the Sava River into areas of northern Bosnia controlled by Serbs, UN officials said. A further 600 armed Serbs in the town of Pakrac surrendered after the fall of Okucani.

Mr. Tudjman promised that "all Croatian citizens of Serbian descent" would be guaranteed full respect of their "human and civil rights" — something that did not happen when Croatian forces massacred Serbs in their

homes during attacks on Serbian enclaves near the Adriatic coast in 1993.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia condemned the Croatian offensive as "a criminal act against a civilian population and a flagrant attack on comprehensive efforts aimed at establishing peace in the region."

Mr. Milosevic, who set in motion the dissolution of Yugoslavia with a brand of aggressive Serbian nationalism that destabilized the former federation, has recently sought to portray himself as a moderate man and a peacemaker.

## TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service.

Just call us today at  
05 437 437.

Check Thursday's newspaper  
for a chance to win a holiday  
in Spain.



INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



FINISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Muslim-led government, the most abused party in Bosnia's wars. At this late point, it begs belief to imagine that the Americans are going to start fulfilling the obligation to protect the Muslims. Even symbolic and less costly steps, however, must be chosen to do more good than harm. Opening an arms flow that simply drives out peacekeepers performing a vital and irreplaceable humanitarian service to the Bosnian people does not meet the test. Better to let the Muslims seek arms elsewhere, even from Iran. Some other means of persuading the Bosnian Serbs do meet the requisite test. These include political and economic boycott, war crimes trials of the leadership and insistence on a fair peace plan.

The war could go on for years, even decades, at continuing costs far less than full pitch. Muslims have suffered the sort of giant losses of life, land and community from which giant passions for vengeance spring. Serbs, so far the winners, still nurse their own grievances. The catastrophe that has befallen the old Yugoslavia is not going to be undone. The goal of policy has become to limit some of the collateral damages.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Iran's dangerous behavior. Under these circumstances, the United States is justified in acting on its own and *encouraging* others to do the same.

The embargo will end purchases of Iranian oil by U.S. companies for resale overseas, which last year amounted to \$4 billion, or one-fifth of Iran's oil revenues. U.S. companies were already barred from importing Iranian oil. The president's executive order will also halt remaining U.S. exports to Iran. By barring the trade of American companies, Washington may have a chance of persuading its allies to apply economic pressures of their own.

The administration also acted to head off efforts by Senator Alfonse D'Amato to legislate a wider ban that would have attempted to punish foreign companies doing business with Iran. This would needlessly antagonize the same allied governments that Washington is trying to persuade to join the embargo.

Imposing sanctions that major allies are likely to ignore always runs the risk of cheapening the credibility of sanctions in general. But the dangers from risk, the administration should be aware, are not the same for every country. It would stress then the case for other countries to join the embargo by spelling out the minimal steps that Iran must take to get the sanctions lifted.

During the past 28 months the Clinton administration has been extremely reluctant to impose international trade penalties for political purposes. Iran's support for terrorism and drive for nuclear weapons make it an appropriate exception.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

business with American firms. Even the United States' best friends abroad have always resented and resisted this kind of attempt to impose American law on them. It would be unwise, as the president suggested, to invite quarrels over an enterprise that requires broad cooperation.

Trade sanctions can serve useful purposes, as the embargo on Iraq currently demonstrates. But the world's consumption of oil is steadily growing — and most of the growth is taking place, incidentally, in the developing countries. Most of that growth will be met, in this decade from the Middle East. That reality underlies other governments' reluctance to join the United States in embargoing another oil-exporting country, even one that, like Iran, also exports terrorism.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

---

## Other Comment

### A New, More Open Vietnam

Vietnam, fortunately, has rethought its priorities and opened the door to a more prosperous future. This does not mean that it has suddenly renounced its past or accepted the ideas of a representative government; indeed, brave men like Nguyen Dan Que remain in jail for advancing precisely such heresies. But it does mean that Vietnam has opened itself to engagement, and we think that experience elsewhere in the region suggests that in the long run, as a middle class develops and expands, so will the frontiers of freedom. Already the first thing that greets a visitor to Vietnam at the Hanoi airport is a bug billboard for the American Express car under the caption "One currency." Can anyone really believe that there will be no social or political ramifications to follow?

— *Far Eastern Economic Review*  
(Hong Kong).

Vietnam, fortunately, has rethought its priorities and opened the door to a more prosperous future. This does not mean that it has suddenly renounced its past or accepted the idea of a representative government; indeed, brave men like Nguyen Dan Que remain in jail for advancing precisely such heresies. But it does mean that Vietnam has opened itself to engagement, and we think that experience alone where in the region suggests that in the long run, as a middle class develops and expands, so will the frontiers of freedom. Already the first thing the airport in Saigon to Vietnam at the Hanoi airport is a huge billboard for the American Express car under the caption "One currency." Can anyone really believe that there will be no social or political ramifications to follow?

— *Far Eastern Economic Review*  
(Hong Kong).

roads, phone systems and the remaining machinery of a market economy. Yet American businessmen find themselves handicapped in a game fueled by cash streams from Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and Australia.

The lack of full diplomatic relations between America and Vietnam, held up by the demands of the tiny missing-in-action lobby, cripples U.S. companies by preventing them from using such key instruments as the Export-Import Bank.

The consensus among Americans in Hanoi is that closer relations would foster closer cooperation and enhance the full accounting that MIA lobbyists seek. President Bill Clinton should break the impasse with a historic exchange of ambassadors with Vietnam.

Hanoi strikes the visitor as a surprisingly open place. I detected none of the dangerous electricity I always felt in the Moscow and East Berlin of old, where you knew that the heavy hand of the secret constabulary was only a phone tap away. Men in uniform are few and far between. If anything, the city needs more cops on the street to manage the heavy traffic.

This climate extends to the flow of information. Local television is heavily Westernized. On my first night in town, I was stunned to see "Apocalypse Now" showing on the main channel.

## By Gregory Clark

In the early 1960s, the Soviets under Nikita Khrushchev were seeking détente with the United States, liberalizing their society; they were concerned mainly with perceived threats to national interests in eastern Europe. China, then coming under the control of moderate leaders such as Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping, was mainly interested in getting its economy together and resisting perceived U.S. threats via Taiwan.

China provided most of the raw material to support the "Communist threat" argument. The Chinese-Soviet ideological dispute of the early 1960s was seen as clear proof of Chinese extremism and expansionism. Few in the West were willing to do the homework to understand that the Beijing hard line was heavily qualified. The Chinese were primarily agitated by Soviet backtracking during the Taiwan Straits crisis of 1958.

The China-India border war of 1962 was also seen as proof of Chinese aggressiveness. Yet even superficial study would have shown that the first clashes had been initiated by the Indians in Chinese-controlled territory north even of the border claimed by New Delhi. It was almost a

decade before it became clear what actually happened. Henry Kissinger's book, *The Great Wall and the Empty Fortress*, has been deservedly popular because it shows how little we have known about China.

An even more recent Western detour from the events in Vietnam, Cambodia, Beijing, Hanoi, Peking, Moscow and elsewhere clearly did not dislodge its own thinking. It was a mistake.

Yet someone proposed to be so naive as to go down into Southeast Asia and discover what wisdom say the natives. A man seeks the truth. States are against him. He goes against China.

How did he get there? How bright got he? China and the Communist Party? Eisenhower, who lost at Quemoy, whose influence put Vietnam at the heart of the world about the "war in Vietnam."

**By A. M. Rosenthal**

ment embargo against Iran have been to call it useless or harmful.

When the next bomb explodes in the next Oklahoma City, or when America has to decide whether Iran's nuclear plants have to be bombed before they produce weapons or after, those attacks on Mr. Clinton will no longer be important. But, as we wait, they serve as museum-quality specimens of how mean-spirited and suicidal American establishments can be.

After Oklahoma, Mr. Clinton said in several speeches that those Americans who did not agree with fellow citizens who exercised their constitutional right to free speech were right to speak against them. Paraphrasing a line from Shakespeare, Clinton said: "I am not a right or left man."

In one speech, Clinton spoke a few words about hate-mongering and other pieces of foolishness. They were not his own comments. They were Democratic anti-fascist and anti-communist clichés that were Clinton's. He said that he would rise to the occasion.

**By David S. Broder**

"caution" on how to interpret existing guidelines.

Attorney General Jano Reno confirmed on television Sunday that "if you read the guidelines, I think they give the FBI the tools to do the job." The problem, she said, is that "the interpretation has been limiting."

The reason is clear. In 1976, a Senate select committee concluded after 15 months of investigation that the FBI and other intelligence agencies had consciously and repeatedly violated the law and the constitution in building files on the political activities of hundreds of thousands of Americans, often without the knowledge or scrutiny of higher officials.

In response to the gross excesses of the Nixon-Kissinger regime, President Gerald Ford's attorney general, Edward Levi, wrote new guidelines for FBI monitoring of domestic organizations, which barred surveillance and infiltration unless there is a "reasonable indication" that they are ready to resort to violence to achieve their goals. Subsequent attorneys general in Republican and Democratic administrations kept the guidelines in place.

Now, however, according to Ms. Gorelick, Attorney General Reno responded to complaints from Mr. Freeh about the "uncertainty" the guidelines were causing, and set up a working group in the Justice Department to see whether they could be clarified. That group has not yet reported.

But after the Oklahoma City bombing, President Bill Clinton

and members of Congress are passing anti-terrorism measures—domestic count down to coordinate it to the threat armed forces or, chemicals or—clearly

When it comes of domestic however, it we out how Mr. Justice Department before giving excesses of the made the FBI there has been testified, "con-

She told Sen. in her view, even- sonable in view, ed- "detakew," and informants an information, a whether you bu- dication for a

That view ap Mr. Specter, I importance of k- isting authority

If current g interpreted, a situation. Mr. Congress show FBI's surveill- political abus- other investig- recent and to that danger City should ne to Big Brother

The Wa-

Some of the fury came from people who found that the shoe fit. But what was startling, and rather disgusting, were the charges, repeated endlessly in the mainstream press and television, that by daring to mention radio, he was scapegoating and trying to stifle criticism of the government.

In politics, members of both parties clucked at Mr. Clinton and assured us that the country would not be taken over by extremist nuts. They are like a doctor who tells a patient he has a painful, spreading disease but probably won't die, so forget it.

As for business, it generally takes the attitude that the United States can use the lever of economic power only when it is in its business interests to do so.

Last year Mr. Clinton damaged himself badly by bowing to the China-trade lobby and renegeing on his pledge to use tariffs as pressure for human interests in China and Tibet. So the business reaction to the Iran embargo was perfectly understandable. They will do no good because Iran will sell its oil elsewhere when American companies stop buying their current share of about 30 percent.

The truth is that the embargo is of major importance. It weakens foreign confidence in Iran as an investment market and strengthens the domestic opponents of the increasingly unpopular regime.

Used properly by Washington, it will be notice to America's allies that they can expect American economic pressure to back off from trading with a terrorist, nuclear-bent Iran. Representative Peter King, Republican of New York, says he will ask Congress to add on a boycott of foreign companies that do business with Iran. That should focus the attention of allies on whether they prefer to do business with Iran or America.

Most important to American ethics, the embargo will end the contribution of American capitalism to Iran's drive to become a military nuclear power within five to 10 years, with Russian and Chinese help. So the embargo should strengthen Mr. Clinton when he delivers the critical message to Mr. Yeltsin: The Russian decision to build a nuclear plant for Iran is a danger that the United States cannot tolerate.

The Clinton people naturally do not wish to push Mr. Yeltsin to the advantage of his Russian enemies. But it is not greater danger as allowing Russia to use Iran the power of nuclear blackmail or nuclear terrorism.

Bill Clinton has started the work of engaging with domestic and foreign terrorism, with allies abroad or without them. That the story, and a lot more important than the distorting mirror being held up to that work, cynically, so destructively.

*The New York Times.*

### 1920: Unholy Squabble

## 1945: Surrender in Italy

PARIS — The German armies in Northern Italy and Western Austria surrendered unconditionally yesterday [May 2], after 900,000 Nazi soldiers, including combat and rear echelon troops, according to an estimate by Field Marshal Harold Alexander, laid down their arms in the face of the surrender. The capitulation was first by German armies in the war, became effective at 2 p.m. Paris time. Allied armies can now advance unhindered to within ten miles of Berchtesgaden. President Truman announced the collapse of German resistance in Northern Italy at a news conference in Washington, said: "Only fool and chaos can now delay the general capitulation of the Germans where defeated German armies."

Pres. U.S.: Michael Connor, 800 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3800. Fax: (212) 755-6340.  
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Lang Acre, London WC2. Tel. (071) 836-4802. Fax: (071) 240-2254.  
S.A.: au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commissaire Partaire No. 61337  
© 1995 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-9652



OPINION/LETTERS

# The Roots of Evil Go Deep In This Violent Century

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — Eric Hobsbawm, the brilliant British historian, begins his recent history of the 20th century, "The Age of Extremes," with quotations from eminent intellectuals:

Isaiah Berlin, the British philosopher: "I have lived through most of the 20th century without, I must add, suffering personal hardship. I remember it only as the most terrible century in Western history."

René Dumont, the French agronomist: "I see it only as a century of massacres and wars."

William Golding, the British Nobel laureate: "I can't help thinking this has been the most violent century in history."

As Mr. Hobsbawm notes, our 20th century wars have been characterized by indiscriminate and interminable slaughter of civilians alike. The casualties are measured in the tens of millions. The wars of centuries past were fought in the shadows of the past.

Civil insurrections in this century, most recently in Rwanda, have been characterized by indiscriminate and interminable slaughter of civilians alike. The casualties are measured in the tens of millions. The wars of centuries past were fought in the shadows of the past.

Such deaths since 1914, by an estimate of Zbigniew Brzezinski, have totaled 197 million.

Terrorism has become an enduring fact of life and has found expression in the United States in the "Days of Rage" during the Vietnam War, in the bombings of abortion clinics, in the destruction at the World Trade Center and now in

Oklahoma City. Since 1900 two of America's 16 presidents and two of its presidential candidates have been assassinated, while one president and two presidential candidates have been wounded.

In Latin America, Britain and Continental Europe, soccer matches have set off murderous rampages. In the United States, more than a quarter of a million people have been murdered in the past 10 years, a greater toll than the loss of American lives in World War II.

The press has chronicled the violence of this century and yet seemed incredulous in its shock at the Oklahoma City bombing and naive in its surprise that it could happen in America's heartland. Blame is assigned willy-nilly to talk show hosts, inadequate security measures, weak laws and idiots who run around in the woods playing soldier.

The search for explanations and easy solutions reflects the immediacy of what we journalists do. The fact that terrorism and wanton killing are embedded deeply in the culture of this century is largely ignored, as if each incident were unique and incomprehensible.

The press is not equipped to grapple day by day with the complexities of the 20th century and with the social and economic convulsions that have occurred on a scale unparalleled in history.

We work hard to keep up with the body count, the FBI successes and failures, the heartrending stories of survivors, the fixing of blame. But there are continuities here arising from universal conditions over which the press, governments and other institutions

have little control or none at all. We can say, as the president and others imply, that "right wing" talk-show hosts share in the blame. But they had no part in the revolutionary episodes of the late 1960s and '70s, when university students provoked and participated in similar assaults on governmental institutions and Establishment targets.

The murderous Shining Path movement of Peru, as Mr. Hobsbawm puts it, was "an undesired gift of the staff and students of the University of Ayacucho." So, too, the Red Brigades of Italy and Germany and their counterparts in Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries of Latin America, where an anti-government insurrection were largely organized and led by leftist students and intellectuals.

The point is not right or left but alienation, anger, frustration and, in some cases insanity. The world population has tripled since 1900 and may double again within 50 years. Agricultural technology has driven small farmers from the land into a strange urban world in which their skills are unneeded and unappreciated, their ties to family and community severed.

In the consumer-driven economies of industrialized nations, expectations rise in the face of diminishing opportunities for unskilled labor. Jobs are transferred by multinational corporations to countries with cheap labor and few economic controls. Alienation, envy, anger and the burdens of failure spread.

No political or economic system has in this century pacified or satisfied the restless millions. Soviet

Marxism failed miserably. Capitalism since 1945 seemed more successful, but in recent years the gulf between rich and poor has grown. Endemic violence is one result.

The press is powerless to fix things. But we should not be simplistic in analyzing the condition of society. As Mr. Hobsbawm concludes: "Since the middle of the century... the branch of [the old civilization] has begun to crack and break... The old maps and charts which guided human beings singly and collectively through life no longer represent the landscape through which we move, the sea on which we sail... We do not know where our journey is taking us, or even ought to take us... Let us hope it will be a better, juster and more viable world."

The Washington Post.



# Treated Like Dog Meat — But Check Our Stereos!

By Ted Rall

BERKELEY, California — Any one who doubts the contention of co-president Newt Gingrich that government is optional should check out the success story that is Generation X.

The people who usually appear on this page are worried that we are neglecting our children. America's future, the fact is, 20 million young

were lucky, we all shared one battered textbook donated by the local Christian Science reading room. In the real world, the best jobs were taken by those a few weeks older than us. But money isn't everything.

Happy that no one wanted to exploit us anymore, we formed start-up ventures like internal-organ tattoo parlors and began experimenting with caffeine pills — a skill desperately needed by the burgeoning animation and virtual-reality industries.

● Rental, Sweet Rental. By 1994 the median price of a three-bedroom house had jumped to \$1 million. As a result, the average age of first-home buyers increased from 24 to 78. Did we let the fact that the American Dream of owning a home was out of reach stop us? Not that much! We bought pretty good stereos instead.

And we developed the rave/youth culture, which besides providing a sense of community also saves on rent since you can just go from one all-night rave party to another for the rest of your life.

● Dead Institutions. The 20th century has seen the death of traditional religious, social and political institutions and has offered nothing new to replace them. Older people see nothing in this but chaos and despair, but 25-to-35ers see a chance to use Quark to publish cool magazines about the death of traditional religious, social and political institutions!

● Cultural Neglect. "Cusp kids" — those born between 1960 and 1970 — actually benefited from the mass media's obsession with the boomers. Free of the glare of public attention, they came up with stunning innovations: guitars that require no musical training to play, poetry without words, the quadruple latte. My generation is extremely concerned about congressional proposals like giving higher tax credits for children. Why change the way we treat kids?

Smothering the next generation of Americans with affection and attention would deprive them of the chance to test themselves in the same atmosphere of Social Darwinism run amok that made us strong.

Before Capitol Hill acts on these dimwitted proposals, we should remember what the writer Bret Easton Ellis might have said, but didn't: "Doing bad stuff is wrong."

The writer, a syndicated cartoonist, is author of "Waking Up in America." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Misdirected Anger

I'm sure that I am not alone in being troubled by the Japanese transport minister's comment about the United States making "slaves" of the Japanese ("Minister Says U.S. Enslaving Japan With Strong Yen," *Business Finance*, April 29). Slaves are, of course, forced to work without reward. It is unfortunately true that the hard-working and diligent people of Japan are not adequately rewarded. Thus, the minister may have some justification in comparing his compatriots to slaves. Where

he errs is when he assigns the blame. There is only one power on earth that has both the capacity and, it would seem, the desire to deprive the Japanese people of the just fruits of their efforts: that power is the government of Japan.

JOHN E. RAY,  
Fontenay-Trésigny, France.

### Terror Is Terror

Regarding "The International Dimension of Terrorism Remains" (*Opinion*, May 2):

In his column, Stephen S. Rosen-

feld argues that "the difference between international and domestic terrorism is that — in America, anyway — the authority and resources of the state are on the right side."

This will come as a surprise to those who thought they saw President Bill Clinton buddy up to Gerry Adams, leader of the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, recently at the White House. Perhaps, after the Oklahoma City bombing, Mr. Clinton may come to understand the disgust many Britons feel at his actions. Perhaps it might be fitting for the president to invite to the White

House some Northern Irish children orphaned by the Irish Republican Army to help them calm their fears.

MICHAEL TAYLOR,  
Hong Kong.

### Not Too Late for Burundi

Reporting on Rwanda and Burundi unfortunately has reinforced the mistaken perception that both countries are traveling down the same road toward genocide. It is increasingly important that the press continue to monitor events in Burundi, as the ramifications of

the Kibeho massacre will inevitably affect the delicate ethnic balance in the country.

Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, is now almost entirely inhabited by Tutsi, and two of the last three Hutu presidents have suffered violent deaths. Still, the country has not descended into genocide. This distinction bears testament to the differences between the two states. The opportunity for preventive action still exists in Burundi.

AMYN HASSANALLY,  
London.

# Did you know?

Raytheon offers the broadest line of aircraft in the industry

RAYTHEON IS A WORLD LEADER IN GENERAL AVIATION. With legendary names like Beech and Hawker, Raytheon provides business and regional aircraft to people around the globe. Add this to our track record in military aviation, and the result can be summed up in one word: performance. It's what enables Raytheon to not only succeed, but thrive in fiercely competitive global markets. Raytheon. Commercial and defense electronics, engineering and construction, aircraft, and appliances.

**Raytheon**  
EXPECT GREAT THINGS



## EUROPE

## After 2 Successive '100-Year Floods,' Dutch Brace for New Battle

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

ON EASTERN SCHELDT DAM, Netherlands — From the time the first dikes were built here in the 10th century, the Dutch have been in a constant battle of survival against the fickle forces of water.

The global trading ports and fertile farmlands that flourish at the confluence of the North Sea and Europe's largest river delta have assured much of the Netherlands' traditional prosperity.

But as the same implies, vast tracts of the Netherlands lie below sea level, and more than half the country would be submerged if not for its vast network of maritime, man-built defenses.

When the monumental dam that bridges the eight-kilometer (five-mile) stretch of water between Schouwen and Noord Beveland at the mouth of the Eastern Scheldt inlet was completed in 1986, the Dutch believed that their war against the sea had finally been won.

The \$5 billion Delta Project, launched after

the worst flood disaster in Dutch history resulted in the deaths of more than 1,800 people in 1953, was celebrated as one of the world's greatest engineering marvels. It managed to protect the population with storm surge barriers, yet preserve the estuary's valuable fishing industry by permitting tidal flows.

But now, two successive years of devastating "floods of the century" have triggered alarm bells that the Dutch people must start mobilizing for a fresh campaign to salvage the future of their lands. According to the country's leading flood specialists, new disasters loom because several threats are coming to a head.

The Dutch lowlands that emerged from marshes at the end of the last Ice Age 10,000 years ago are sinking at the rate of 25 centimeters (10 inches) a century. Meanwhile, sea levels are rising, a phenomenon attributed by some scientists to global warming that causes the polar ice caps to melt.

Henk Saegs, the country's chief director of water management at the time of the Delta Project, says that even if the greenhouse ef-

fect is solved, the North Sea will rise 77 centimeters in the next 50 years.

More ominously, experts fear that excessive cultivation of farmland and too much industrial and residential development near major European waterways, such as the Rhine and the Scheldt, have dramatically raised the flood threat from those rivers. In February, more than a quarter of a million people were forced to flee their homes when the Rhine's tributaries, the Waal and the Meuse, burst their banks and nearly overwhelmed the inland dike system.

Some lessons from the latest inundations are becoming clear. As forests are depleted and farmers try to extract ever bigger harvests, much of the land's natural absorbency is being lost. As humans seek waterfront views in villas or apartments along the Rhine, the need for ever-larger evacuations is growing during the seasonal floods. And no matter what the Dutch do, their future protection depends more than ever on cooperation from neighbors in Belgium, Germany and France who live upriver.

Mr. Saegs and other specialists who have

been asked to examine the underlying causes of Europe's great floods of the last two years have reached some early conclusions that portend serious political controversy, one that is likely to cause a drain on the national treasury no matter how it is resolved.

Even before winter's muddy mess was cleaned up and the claims started pouring in for billions of dollars' worth of flood damage, a morose clash was brewing. On one side are the developers and a large number of waterfront residents who want to curtail their investment risks, and on the other, the powerful Dutch lobby group of environmentalists and fishermen who argue that humanity must embrace the need for conservation measures.

"It is important to reinforce the dikes, but the only lasting solution is to give the rivers more room," Mr. Saegs said in an interview.

That judgment could mean severe dislocation for many of the Netherlands' 18 million citizens, two-thirds of whom live below sea level and thus face a continuing danger from floods. It is a prospect that not only presents a nightmare for the population, but also for the government.

Prime Minister Wim Kok is bracing for the biggest challenge of his political career as he tries to find a compromise that will satisfy the rival forces: a desire by communities for flood protection at any cost and a yearning to preserve the maritime livelihood that has ensured the nation's main livelihood.

"The Netherlands has a long history and a great reputation when it comes to protecting itself from the sea," Mr. Kok declared to Parliament at the height of the February floods.

"Now that the dangers of the river appear to be higher than anyone could have imagined, we'll have to show what we're worth."

For inspiration as well as know-how, the Dutch government is looking back at the successful Delta Project to determine how the same kind of ingenuity can be applied in the quest to tame the rivers.

As masters of hydraulic engineering, the Dutch remain peerless. Their exploits in pushing back the sea have prompted a deluge of solicitations for advice from fellow flood sufferers — from Bangladesh to China, from Venice to the Mississippi lowlands.

## 103 Journalists Killed in 1994

Reuters

PARIS — A media rights watchdog group said in a report to be released Wednesday that at least 103 journalists had been killed in 1994, which it called "a terrible year in the history of journalism."

Almost half the slain journalists — 48 — were Rwandans, representing half that country's press corps.

The Paris-based Reporters Without Borders said in its annual report that most of the United Nations' 185 member nations — 103 — jail, torture or even kill troublesome journalists with impunity. Only 50 UN member states respected press freedom, it said.

## Serviced Offices Directory

Attention Business Travellers  
LNT, SERVICES OFFICES  
DIRECTORY  
is published first  
Wednesday of each month  
KEEP YOUR COPY FOR  
FUTURE NEEDS!

World-Wide  
Business Centres  
Network

Fully equipped and serviced offices  
available on a daily, weekly or monthly  
basis. Secretarial & translation, person-  
nel, telephone services. Meeting facilities.

A Vienna  
Tel: +43 1 334 39 666  
Fax: +43 1 334 39 667

B. Geneva  
Tel: +33 1 53 53 535  
Fax: +33 1 53 53 536

CH Zurich/Basel/Geneva/Zug  
Tel: +41 1 214 6322  
Fax: +41 1 214 6319

D. Düsseldorf  
Tel: +49 2102 420 999  
Fax: +49 2102 420 666

E. Barcelona/Madrid/Vienna  
Tel: +34 1 41 5243  
Fax: +34 1 41 5243

F. Paris/Bordeaux/Lyon/Toulouse  
Tel: +33 1 21 21 212  
Fax: +33 1 21 21 213

G. Milan/Rome  
Tel: +39 2 481 9421  
Fax: +39 2 481 9422

MA. Amsterdam  
Tel: +31 20 221 7278  
Fax: +31 20 221 5141

NI. Amsterdam/Amstelveen/Maastricht/  
The Hague  
Tel: +31 20 520 7530  
Fax: +31 20 520 7531

P. London/Paris  
Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

Headoffice:  
Europe Tel: +41 1 214 62 62  
Fax: +41 1 214 62 62  
USA Tel: +1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +1 212 63 6301

## IMPORT/EXPORT

INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.  
Specializes in Import/Export in USA  
Looking for Wholesale Importers  
Tel: 800-577-2553 USA

TOP NAME US SPORTWEAR label  
available for export to Europe or to  
the USA. Men and women. For  
more information call Fax: +1 212 441  
8000 or Fax: +1 212 441 8000

ORGANIC CIGARETTES, American  
blend tobacco, lowest prices, private  
labeling available. FAX USA: +1 303  
474 3566

USED LEVIS 501's, 507's & jeans  
available for export to Europe or to  
the USA. Tel: +1 310 213 1300,  
Fax: +1 310 213 1300

CAMOUFLAGE ARMY FIELD uniforms,  
Chaco boots, Low prices. FAX USA:  
+1 303 474 3566

RICE, LONG GRAIN, VIETNAMESE  
products, volume sales only. FAX USA:  
+1 303 474 3566

CANNED SALADIN IN OIL, lowest  
prices, volume sales only. FAX USA:  
+1 303 474 3566

KIDNEY DIATYSIS MACHINES  
remanufactured, low price, volume  
sales only. FAX USA: +1 303 474 3566

LEVI'S 501's NEW AUTOMATIC  
Cotton Jean Jeans USA  
Tel: +1 303 474 3566

USDA LEVI'S 501's  
Quality 501's  
Tel: +1 303 474 3566

SUGAR, UREA, GEMINI, Unbeatable  
prices, volume sales only. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

BEST PRICE WORLDWIDE Super,  
Urea, Gemini, Colfax etc. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

YOUR OFFICE IN DUSSELDORF  
Complete serviced office with  
all services. Tel: +49 2102 420 999

FREE OF CHARGE, No basic fee for  
our 24hrs telephone service for the  
first month. Tel: +49 2102 420 999

YOUR GERMAN OFFICE PARTNER  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +49 2102 420 999

YOUR OFFICE IN STOCKHOLM & ST.  
PETERSBURG, Sweden, Russia, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +46 8 750 010

YOUR PARTNER NEAR FRANKFURT  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +49 69 250 7530

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON Tel: +44 1 212 63 6300  
Fax: +44 1 212 63 6301

YOUR ADDRESS NEAR CHAMP ELYSEES  
Full address, business partner, full  
address, business partner, full address,  
business partner. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

## BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

DO YOU WANT TO WORK IN THE  
LUXURIOUS INTERNATIONAL  
AUTOMOBILE SALES BUSINESS?

Are you dynamic and ambitious? Do  
you have a proven sales record? Are  
you a team player? If so, we have  
an exciting opportunity for you. We  
are looking for experienced sales  
people to join our team. We offer  
a competitive salary, benefits, and  
a challenging work environment.

PROGRESSIVE US CLASS-VERTICAL  
ladder sales professional level  
representation in the UK, Continental  
Europe, Africa, Asia, etc. For  
more information call Fax: +1 303 474 3566

FOR SALE  
14,000 square foot office building  
in a prime location. Call for details.  
Tel: +1 303 474 3566

OFFSHORE BANK Class A investment  
bank in a free zone with offshore  
administration services. US \$50,000  
minimum investment. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

SALES AGENTS WANTED  
For ERM Worldwide Card which  
operates in 175 countries. High profit,  
minimum investment \$10,000 for 500 cards  
including license. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

EUROPEAN TRAVEL NETWORK  
Opportunity for representation  
Tel: +1 303 474 3566

BELOW DESIGN  
"A NEW CONCEPT IN SUITCASES"  
New selection of exclusive suitcases  
available for export. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES  
Worldwide. Contact the executive of  
advertising for the globe. Tel: +1 303 474 3566

## BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

REPAIRING AGENTS to market on-line  
mechanics preventing road accidents.  
Write: Patricia, 8 rue Pierre Lescure,  
21000 Dijon, France. Fax: +33 380 20 20 20

OFFSHORE COMPANIES, JPK, 175  
Church Street, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Tel: +44 1624 69220 Fax: +44 1624 69221

OFFSHORE COMPANIES, For free  
information on offshore companies  
Tel: +1 714 1224 1224 Fax: +1 714 1224 1224

2nd TRAVEL DOCUMENTS, Driving in  
USA, Canada, Mexico, etc. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

PROMOTION OF WORLDWIDE  
Products in the Middle East. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

WE BUY LOW GRADE PRECIOUS AND  
semi precious stones. P.O. Box 27,  
16008 Fresno, CA 93727 USA

SEEKING INVESTOR US mortgage Co.  
buying new Co. 8% negotiable offer  
rate. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

ATTORNEYS  
INCORPORATE TEXAS Ltd. Company  
or Partnership. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

TELECOM  
INT'L CALLBACK PROGRAM  
Aggressive program with 50% savings  
on international calls. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

BUSINESS SERVICES  
OFFSHORE COMPANIES  
Full services, administration  
& accounting services. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

FORM YOUR OWN  
U.S. COMPANY  
We do it all for you. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

2nd TRAVEL DOCUMENTS  
No fee travel, 60 day process,  
guaranteed return. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

YOUR ADDRESS IN PARIS MAI, Fax  
phone, full information services, full  
information services. Tel: +33 1 21 21 212

TOO MUST TO FIND IT! Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING ADDRESS  
The most distinguished address in USA.  
Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

COMMERCIAL/BUSINESS FINANCE  
For all your business finance needs.  
Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

FOR ALL INFORMATION AND  
APPLICATION

ALPACA & Co  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION  
Bremen, Germany. Tel: +49 421 123 456

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE OPPORTUNITIES  
For the realization of your commercial,  
industrial or hotel project. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

Interested in Retirement Homes in Spain?  
We offer 20,000 sq.m. of the best land in Madrid for building  
a residence, complete with building license, spectacular  
views and peaceful surroundings.  
Willing to sell or to collaborate. Please send queries to Madrid  
Fax: 341-594-3280.

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE OPPORTUNITIES  
For the realization of your commercial,  
industrial or hotel project. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

This symbol stands for  
reliable dependable and  
professional service

Throughout North America, the Roto-Rooter name is synonymous  
with dependable and reliable:

Plumbing Repair and Maintenance - Sewer/Drain Service  
Drain Care Products - Proprietary Equipment

Since 1935, Roto-Rooter Corporation has defined, shaped and led  
our industry, successfully focusing on the needs of our customers.  
With over 600 locations in the United States, Canada and Japan, we  
are seeking qualified Master Franchises to expand with us on a  
worldwide basis.

Roto-Rooter Corporation offers you:

• Training in the USA • Financial strength • Ongoing training  
• Advertising support & services • Technical support • Industry leadership

For further information, contact:  
Roto-Rooter Corporation, Director of International Development  
300 Ashworth Road, West Des Moines, Iowa 50265 USA  
Tel: (515) 223-1343 Fax: (515) 223-4220

BUSINESS SERVICES  
OFFSHORE COMPANIES  
Full services, administration  
& accounting services. Tel: +1 714 1224 1224

Save 50% On  
International  
Phone Calls

Here Are A Few Examples  
UK-USA Save 50%  
Spain-France Save 20%  
INTRA EUROPE Save 30%  
Germany-UK Save 25%  
Request a FREE info Pack  
for your country contact:  
Tel: +44 181 490-5014  
Fax: +44 181 568-2830  
Dial Int'l. Telecom UK

SUNQUEST WOLFF  
TANNING EQUIPMENT  
Australian Gold Tanning Products  
Caribbean Gold Tanning Products  
Tanning Table/Body Wraps  
Exclusive Distributorships  
ETS, Inc. has distributorships  
available for the world's largest  
distributor of tanning equipment  
& tanning products. Tanning products  
and accessories are now available.  
Tremendous opportunity for self-  
motivated persons interested in  
owning their own business.  
Minimum investment \$10,000.

ASK FOR:  
Mr. Glenn  
Tel: 1-312-290-5982 or 800-228-6292  
Fax: 1-312-290-6119 USA

TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
WORLDWIDE CALL BACK SYSTEM  
Now offers Direct Dial to anywhere  
in the world at Call Back Prices.  
Fax & Data can also be used with ITC's Direct Dialer.  
Distributors Needed Worldwide  
For Call Back International and Domestic.  
International Telephone Company  
290 Pratt Street, Meriden, CT 06450-2118  
1800-638-5558 ext. 111/203-238-9794  
Fax: 203-929-4906  
"Limited Countries Available"

SAVE ON INT'L  
PHONE CALLS!  
Call the U.S. or elsewhere and save over  
50% compared to other phone companies.  
Kallback is on the AT&T network for  
unsurpassed clarity and reliability. Call from  
home, office, even hotels!  
Rates to U.S.A.  
From France \$ .49  
From Germany \$ .49  
From Hong Kong \$ .60  
From Japan \$ .48  
CALL FOR OUR  
NEW RATES!  
Lines open 24 hrs.  
Call: 1-206-284-8600  
Fax: 1-206-282-6666  
Agent inquiries welcome  
417 Second Avenue W., Seattle, WA 98119 USA

OUR READERS



## Beethoven Scores at the Center of Polish-German Cultural Dispute

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

**K**RAKOW, Poland — Hundreds of original manuscripts that include symphonies by Beethoven in his helter-skelter scrawl and operas by Mozart in his neat penmanship are the subject of one of the most politically charged cultural-heritage cases in Europe.

The extraordinary collection of 400 scores, which some musicologists say is the single most valuable batch of music

manuscripts, was once the centerpiece of the Prussian State Library in Berlin. In addition to original works by many of the great composers from the 12th to the 19th centuries — Haydn, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Bruckner as well as Bach, Beethoven and Mozart — the collection includes precious volumes of 300-year-old natural history paintings, writings by Goethe and thousands of books and manuscripts dating from the Middle Ages.

Since the end of World War II, the Berlin collection, as it is generally known, has been in the Jagiellonian Library in

Krakow, mostly shrouded in Cold War secrecy and off limits, until 15 years ago, to scholars.

Now, Germany wants the collection back, and high-level negotiations, which broke off two years ago between the German and Polish governments, are resuming in Berlin.

The case of the Berlin collection is one of the most unusual in the tangled web of cultural-heritage claims since the war. Unlike paintings now in Russia that were taken from Germany by the Soviet Army or art stolen from France by the Nazis, the

manuscripts were not looted from Berlin by the Poles.

Indeed, the music manuscripts and other books are in Poland because of a German desire to find a safe haven for some of their most magnificent treasures. The manuscripts, which include Mozart's "Così fan tutte," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Brahms's "Song of Triumph" and Beethoven's Eighth and Ninth symphonies, were packed into crates by the Nazis when the British began to bomb Berlin in 1941 and trucked to a monastery in Grüssau, near Breslau (now

Wrocław) in southern Silesia, which was then part of Germany. The treasures were stored in a church.

At the end of the war, with the hiding place redrawn into Poland, the authorities moved the hundreds of boxes out of the organ-lofts of the church to the Jagiellonian Library. The Communists declared the collection to be state property and ordered the librarians to keep silent. The existence of the manuscripts was generally confirmed in 1977 when the Poles presented six of the most spectacular pieces — including Beethoven's Ninth and Mozart's "Zauber-

flote" — to Erich Honecker, the Communist leader of East Germany.

But the gifts were only the tip of the collection. Many Poles, who are still resentful about the willful destruction by Nazi troops of Poland's art treasures and two-thirds of its national book and manuscript collection, want to keep the Berlin collection as reparations for damage done.

Beyond that, the Poles make note of a growing sentiment in international cultural circles: that a shared heritage of mankind is more important than any national heritage.

## LONDON THEATER



Miriam Margolyes in "The Killing of Sister George," above, and Corin Redgrave in "Casement."

## 'Sister George': Strange Coziness

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — Now in its first major revival since the first London production of 30 years ago, Frank Marcus's "The Killing of Sister George" (Ambassadors) comes back to us in a curiously softened form. This was one of the last plays to fall foul of the censorship of the then-Lord Chamberlain, because of its staging of a lesbian marriage, but the play is really about an altogether different obsession, that of the English for their soap operas.

The "Sister" of the title is a bicycling district nurse in a daily radio series; in real life she's an actress called June Buckridge, suddenly faced with her character's imminent demise on the air and worse still, the loss of her childlike female lover to a predatory BBC executive, the very one who has ordered her professional death.

Margolyes was writing a wonderfully savage indictment of BBC double standards that got mistaken for a lesbian breakthrough. The present revival is oddly unwilling to focus on the undoubted sadomasochism of the original. When Beryl Reid and Eileen Atkins played the two lovers there was nothing gentle or cozy about their alliance; somehow, with Miriam Margolyes and Serena Evans, a certain coziness has overtaken what was once more dark and sinister, and the result is still hugely enjoyable but a lot less threatening in its study of professional neurosis and private heartbreak.

Margolyes is rampant in the Margaret Rutherford vein, shaking not just her chin but her whole self at us in some vast body protest against a world that has somehow doubled her size and halved her earning prospects, but Josephine Tupper was Mrs. Mercy Croft lacks the icy bearing of Ambrosine Phillips in the first staging or Coral Browne in the film. "George" is not quite herself.

At the Riverside, the Redgrave season that got off to such an appalling start with "The Liberation of Skopje" begins to retrieve itself with Alex Ferguson's "Casement," a worthy if somewhat mid-afternoon radio account of the Irish patriot Roger Casement, who was hanged as a

traitor, but more specifically a gay, during World War I.

Ferguson's episodic, sketchy chronicle is hugely dignified by Corin Redgrave who is increasingly impressive in the title role and indeed his own current career. It also makes some intriguing political points about the reason Casement's homosexual diaries were made public at the time of his arrest, so that there would be no public sympathy for what was otherwise a good defense. Redgrave co-directs with Gillian Harcourt, and while it would have served "Casement" better to have a stronger supporting cast and an outside producer, this is still a useful if sometimes leaden historical drama.

The essential problem with it is that we are told a lot about why Casement had to die, but very much less about what made him live: brief, uneasy flashbacks to his time in the Congo suggest that he formed an early anti-imperialism that made it natural for him to try to form a rebel army that would side with Germany, but nothing in the play really clarifies his admittedly muddled thinking.

In truth, he was a patriot who could never quite work out which nation to be patriotic about: Ireland, Germany or even the England to which he also owed familial loyalty.

But none of that excuses Asquith's determination to have him hanged at all costs, and Ferguson's play never quite allows us close enough to Casement. A heroic play is difficult enough to pull off, especially when you haven't quite created a hero.

Rona Munro's "The Maiden Stone" comes to the Hampstead proudly bearing the subtitle "Peggy Ramsay Play 1995" to indicate that her executors have financed its production to the extent of £50,000 (\$80,000). The only problem here is that, in my limited experience of her, Ramsay was a hugely asinine and theatrically aware agent who would have hurled this script across the office once she realized it came complete with a glossary of prehistoric Scots dialect and a lot of unfathomable characters rolling around in mud.

Ramsay knew a good play when she saw one, but she also knew enough not to want to



plunge us back into the dead world of John and Margaret d'Arcy and the very worst agenda-driven dramas of the late 1960s, when to have a cause was reckoned a suitable substitute for plot or entertainment. The setting is the northeast of Scotland in the early 19th century, where we find an English actress with starving children and a demoted husband unfathomably convinced that packed houses and theatrical acclaim await them just around the next crag. We also get a mad old bat called

Bidie, who doubles up as midwife, witch and campfire bore. Then we get assorted mad infants, the devil disguised as a wandering soldier, and at any moment I was hoping for the entire cast of "Cold Comfort Farm." But no such luck, just an interminable three hours of abiding doom and gloom among the winter hills. To be a traveling player in abject poverty and a Scots winter almost 200 years ago must have been just awful, but at least they didn't have to do plays like this.

## Music Theater From the Holocaust

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Terezin, or Theresienstadt, north of Prague, was a Habsburg garrison town that became a Nazi concentration camp, partly a way station to Auschwitz, and partly a place where artistic activities were tolerated or encouraged as a means of coming to the international community.

Musical performance was at first clandestine, then open, and one of the musicians in the camp was Viktor Ullmann, then in his mid-40s, a former pupil of Arnold Schoenberg and an established composer and conductor in Prague when the war began. In the camp, he served as the music critic, but he also composed a remarkable amount, including a string quartet, three of his seven piano sonatas and an opera, "Der Kaiser von Atlantis."

The hourlong and necessarily small-scale opera tells of Atlantis, emperor of the corrupt state of Atlantis, whose efforts to foment war and pestilence are foiled because Death refuses to participate. Not until the emperor agrees to be the first victim does Death agree to go back to work. How such a transparent allegory ever got to the rehearsal stage under Nazi eyes in 1944 is amazing.

The shipments to Auschwitz, which included Ullmann and his wife, did not stop, and the opera was not performed then. But Ullmann left his compositions and writings with a friend and they survived, surfacing in England long after the war. The opera had its premiere in Amsterdam 20 years ago and is now having its first French performances.

The work is for five singers and a 13-piece orchestra, including banjo and saxophone, and its musical climate is somewhere between the acerbity of Schoenberg's chamber orchestra music and Kurt

Weill's jaunty cabaret manner. The score's numerous citations include references to "Deutschland über alles" and Luther's "A Mighty Fortress."

In performances in the dry acoustics of the Pompidou Center's concert space, Paul Méfano conducted the combined forces of his Ensemble 2e 2m and the Ensemble Voxnova in a conscientious but uneven realization. The baritone Pascal Sausy as Overall was the vocal pillar of the cast.

Serge Noyelle's staging and designs made clever use of a field of metal rods to suggest a maze-like environment from which no one is likely to escape. The emperor was costumed as a military man, but without suggestions of any particular personality, while the figure of Death might have been a fugitive from a particularly extravagant transvestite cabaret act.

Performances in the Paris area are May 8 at Châteauneuf and May 12 at Châteaillon.

## 'Tommy' Takes to German Stage

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

**O**FFENBACH, Germany — There is a scene at the start of "Tommy" in which Nazi soldiers shoot down a plane in which the unborn child's father is flying over wartime Germany. Chilling enough anywhere, the scene is macabre when it is played out with the sound of air raid sirens and machine gun fire beneath the main dome of a former synagogue.

Although "Tommy" is not a story about war, both the setting and timing of the hit Broadway musical's European debut — coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe — add to the power of its message of redemption, rebirth and reconciliation.

Unique among the new musicals hitting German stages, "Tommy" combines the stunning visual effects of modern multimedia productions with its original English lyrics and a sophisticated rock-and-roll score, including such songs as "Pinball Wizard."

At a preview last week, author Pete Townshend, co-founder of The Who, and director Des McAnuff, whose abstract, dreamy sets helped the 1993 Broadway production win numerous awards, called the Offenbach theater a "secular temple" that helps convey the story's spiritual message.

The production reunites McAnuff with Wayne Cilento, the original Broadway choreographer, who won a Tony Award for his work, as well as Michael Cerveris, the Grammy-winning original Tommy from Broadway. It is the first time "Tommy" has been performed in Europe since The Who sang the original rock opera here in the 1970s.

Taking advantage of a deeper stage than the musical has ever been performed upon before, the Offenbach "Tommy" rocks to visual and technical effects designed to both amuse and amaze: fog, flashbulbs, giant slides, a

pinball machine that gyrates like a bucking bronco and an ever-present magic mirror that symbolizes Tommy's inner exile.

From the initial boom of music that jolts many an audience

*"We can all pour our souls into that vessel."*

member from his seat to the moving final chorus of "Listening to You" that brings them to their feet, "Tommy" entertains with dizzying, dazzling Anglo-American intensity.

Inspired by the writings of the Indian guru Meher Baba and German psychologists, as well as the psychedelic experimentation and fan idolation of the 1960s, "Tommy" is a story that echoes the experiences of that generation but has lost none of its ability to inspire.

"It's about a small child, but also about something huge, something that changed the world," Townshend mused last week. "We can all pour our souls into that empty vessel."

It tells the story of a young boy who draws himself into an emotional and spiritual shell at the age of 4 after witnessing his father shoot his mother's lover. His plaintive cry, "See me, feel me, touch me, heal me," goes unheard for the next 15 years as he is sexually abused by a drunk uncle, passed from one clinic to another and subjected to ridicule as the "deaf, dumb and blind boy" of the neighborhood.

Introduced to a pinball machine as a lark, Tommy unexpectedly becomes a master of the silver ball and an improbable cult hero.

Fame then becomes a new form of withdrawal until a third shock sets Tommy free to seek reconciliation with his family, a return from "therapy and disasters" that Townshend said he did not personally experience

until a much later age.

Cerveris delivers an impressive performance, one that is demanding both physically and artistically, as the guardian angel and teenage Tommy. So do supporting members of the cast, who were drawn from the United States, England and Germany. (Perhaps a reflection of a highly diverse audience, the scantily clad Gypsy queen got almost as much applause as the star.)

Other new musicals hitting stages in Germany "Starlight Express," "Miss Saigon," "Les Misérables" and "Sunset Boulevard" to name a few — will doubtless cater to a public that has long been starved for popular stage musical entertainment, but the

story and setting of "Tommy" arguably offer more.

For those who care to look, the Offenbach theater tells a story of its own. Faded graffiti on the stark stone walls outside bear witness to a dark tale of subjection that included use as a meeting place for Hitler Youth conventions. A plaque outside commemorates its conversion to cultural use as a municipal theater "after the reassertion of decency and order." The synagogue's latest incarnation both restores much of its former dignity by liberating a dozen Doric columns and gives it new life and meaning as a subliminal participant in the simple story of "Tommy," of suffering, redemption and reconciliation.

## We can't keep on meeting like this.

In planes. In hotels. In the street. Oh it's exciting every time we feel your hands on us, your eyes on us. And we know it does something special for you as well. Couldn't we see if we can turn this into something more serious? Here's an offer that should make us irresistible: the International Herald Tribune for three months, or even a year, for as little as half the newsstand price! So fax or mail the coupon now.

Country/Currency	12 months +2 months FREE	3 months +2 months FREE	3 months +2 months FREE
Austria A. Sch.	6,000	1,800	1,800
Belgium B. Fr.	14,000	4,200	4,200
Denmark D. Kr.	3,400	1,050	1,050
France F.F.	1,950	590	590
Germany D.M.	700	210	210
Great Britain £	210	65	65
Ireland £Ir.	230	68	68
Italy Lire	470,000	145,000	145,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	4,200	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	230	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	14,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	14,500	14,500
hand deliv. Madrid Ptas.	55,000	16,500	16,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	900	900
hand delivery S.Kr.	3,500	1,000	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	185	185

\* For information concerning hand-delivery in major German cities call toll free 011 Germany at 0130-84 85 85 or fax (089) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

## New Subscriber Offer

Yes, I want to start receiving the International Herald Tribune every day.

The subscription term I prefer is (check box):

☐ 12 months (+2 months free)

☐ 3 months (+2 months free)

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

☐ Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA

☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number:

(VAT number: FR 7473221128)

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. 3-5-95

Family name \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: ☐ Home ☐ Business \_\_\_\_\_

City/Code \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

For full information: Fax (+33-1) 41 43 92 10

**Herald Tribune**

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

## Dining Out

AMSTERDAM

HAESJE CLAES

Real Dutch Cooking. Open from lunch until midnight. Spacious 275.  
Tel. 020 99 98. Reservations recommended. All major credit cards.

PARIS 1st

CARR'S

French/Thai cuisine. Weekend brunch 7.9.  
Open 7-7. IN PARIS, CARR'S BAR IS NEVER FAR. 1, rue de Mont Thor. Tel. 42 60 60 26.

PARIS 1st

L'ESCARGOT MONTORGUEIL

The oldest bistro in Paris.  
Real French cuisine. Every day.  
36, rue de Montorgueil. Tel. 42 36 83 51.

PARIS 2nd

AUX LYONNAIS

Traditional bistro cooking in authentic 1900 decor. Excellent wines & mineral waters.  
32, rue St Marc. Tel. (1) 42 95 65 64.

PARIS 6th

YUGARAJ

Hotel on the left bank restaurant in France by the leading guide (for condition) 14, rue Dauphine. Tel. 43 26 44 91.

PARIS 7th

THOUMIEUX

Specialties of the South-West. Confit de canard & cassoulet au coq de corat. Air conditioned. Open everyday 7.9 rue St. Dominique. Tel. (1) 47 05 49 75. Near Invalides Terminal.

PARIS 15th

LE WESTERN

The restaurant for lovers of the American West with American & Tex-Mex specialties. Party Express Menu including a choice of steaks and main courses with coffee and biscuits.  
150 Rue de la Chapelle. Tel. 46 38 50 00.

VIENNA

KERVANSARAY

Turkish & Int'l specialties. Ideal bar, best seafood restaurant. 1st floor. Mobilier 9. Tel. 5128843. Air conditioned. 80m. Open Noon-3 pm, & 6 pm-1 am, except Sunday. Open holidays.

0130 84 85 85



# INDIA



Booming Bombay, India's commercial capital: With a stable rupee and foreign-exchange reserves of over \$21 billion, India's economy — spurred on by liberalization reforms — is attracting investors.

## TELECOM SECTOR OFFERS EXCELLENT INVESTOR POTENTIAL

Only one out of every 100 Indians has a telephone, and the network outside major cities is spread very thin.

By the end of 1994, India had a network of around 19,300 telephone exchanges with a capacity of about 10.5 million lines and 9 million working connections.

In the 10-month period ending January 1995, the country's department of telecommunications added about 915,000 connections.

or 34 percent more than it had done in the same period the previous year. But this is still inadequate, and the public sector alone cannot cope with the fast-growing demand.

**Major input needed**  
The country also needs to improve the quality of its ex-

isting telecom services, to expand facilities like conferencing and data transfer, and to introduce new technologies like cellular telephones and paging services.

Telecom Commission chairman R.K. Takkar says that by March 1997 telephones will be supplied on demand. He also anticipates

that there will be one public communications office (PCO) for every 100 urban households and a PCO for every village in the country. To reach that target, however, a 230 billion rupee investment is needed, which the government does not have. There is no option but to privatize. Eight projects

have been awarded licenses to operate cellular services in India's major cities: Hutchison Max (Hutchison Whampoa, Hong Kong) and BPL System (France Telecom) in Bombay; Bharti Cellular (with General Mobile U.K. and SFR France as partners) and Sterling Cellular (Cellular Communications International of the United States) in New Delhi; Skycell Communications (Bell South of the United States) and Mobile Telecom Services (Vodafone U.K.) in Madras; and Usha Martin (Telekom Malaysia) and Indian Telecom (Telstra Australia) in Calcutta.

In May 1994, the government announced its National Telecom Policy, which opens up basic telephone services to the private sector — both foreign and Indian. In September last year, the government announced entry guidelines for basic services, including the norm of one private operator each in 18 circles (telecom districts) covering the entire country. The government has also proposed the creation of a Telecom Regulatory Authority.

**Investors flocking in**  
The response has been overwhelming. As many as 74 companies have purchased tender documents for basic services in the 20 areas proposed to be privatized.

A tender for cellular services throughout the country (excluding the four major metropolitan areas, which have already been awarded

to private groups) has drawn a response from 75 firms.

The potential for business is big, and global players have positioned themselves to profit from it. AT&T has joined Tata Telecom in a project to make transmission equipment and has an agreement with Tata Industries to make switching systems.

Philips will be marketing pagers in India, and Motorola will market pagers and modems. Ericsson has invested in switches and optical-fiber production facilities. Fujitsu is another new player in the switching equipment market.

**Significant share**  
Some of the players will have an edge. Siemens Ltd., the main Indian subsidiary of Siemens AG of Germany, has offices all over the country, and expects to win a significant share of the switching equipment business.

Siemens has local manufacturing facilities for the entire range of telecom equipment and services, from switching and transmission equipment and fiber-optic cables and accessories to PABXs, cordless phones and software.

Siemens' managing director, Konrad Pernstich, anticipates a 9 billion rupee market in mobile phones in five years. In this area, Siemens has a strategic alliance with Motorola and hopes to gain a significant share of the market. Motorola plans to invest \$130 million to \$150 million in its Indian operations.

## LIBERALIZATION POLICY BEARS FRUIT

Leaders are voicing a consensus on economic reform.

In 1991, when P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's prime minister, first proposed that the country adopt economic reforms, few people believed he would succeed.

The reforms Mr. Rao supported have gained momentum, however, and India's economy, which was in deep crisis in 1991, is booming. India's foreign exchange reserves, which were barely a billion dollars, have passed the \$21 billion mark, and the Indian rupee is stable.

The government is now more worried about the inflationary impact of capital inflows than about how to pay for imports, which had been a problem for decades. Exports are booming, and Indian industry is producing better-quality products at a lower cost thanks to liberalization.

In the fiscal year ending March 1995, exports were nearly 40 percent higher in dollar terms than they were in fiscal year 1992.

Foreign direct investments have shot up as well. In 1994, foreign investments valued at 89.57 billion rupees (\$2.85 billion) were approved, not bad for a country that in the past had not encouraged foreign investments. Just over 5,000 foreign collaboration agreements, adding up to a total worth of 252.57 billion rupees, were approved between 1991 and 1994.

**Cash and technology**  
Some markets in the country are growing by 15 percent, 20 percent and even 30 percent a year. And they are attracting a growing number of investors, including General Electric in a host of businesses; Acer, Apple, Compaq, DEC, Dell, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Microsoft and Sun Microsystems in computers; AT&T, Alcatel, Ericsson, Fujitsu and Motorola in telecoms; Coca-Cola, PepsiCo, Grand-

met, Kellogg, McDonald's and Unilever in foods; Electrolux, Hitachi, Matsushita, Philips, Sanyo, Sony, Thomson, Toshiba and Whirlpool in white goods and consumer electronics; and Daewoo, Daimler-Benz, Fiat, Ford, General Motors, Hyundai, Mitsubishi, Peugeot, Rover, Suzuki, Toyota, Volkswagen and Volvo in the automotive sector. These groups are bringing in new technology as well as funds.

Groups like the Swiss-Swedish Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) and Siemens of Germany are planning large investments in India. ABB alone plans to invest

\$1 billion in India in the next five years.

Yet inflation is still causing concern. Last year, India's inflation rate reached 11 percent after having dropped to 6 percent in the previous year. Unlike in Latin America, such a rate is politically unacceptable in India. So it came as no surprise that the new 1.7 trillion rupee (\$55 billion) budget announced by Finance Minister Mammohan Singh on March 16 gives top priority to fighting inflation.

The government has made wide-ranging cuts in import tariffs on products ranging from computers and machine tools to metals and petrochemical feedstocks. Some rates are down to between 10 percent and 15 percent. This will help Indian producers reduce costs and improve quality, and force companies to become more competitive.

The reduction in tax rates and the tightening of tax collection have improved revenues, and industrial expansion (with a growth rate of nearly 10 percent last year) has added to government coffers. The remarkable economic turnaround has also weakened the case of those who oppose reforms in general. The result is a near-consensus across the political spectrum on the need for reform.

For the past four years, international investors wondered whether the reforms would endure. Given the slim majority the Congress Party had at the federal level, along with growing opposition, many feared that if the ruling party lost, reforms would end.

The doubters have been proven wrong. Although the Congress Party lost state legislatures in recent elections, new leaders are voicing their own commitment to reform, and the states are all vying with each other to attract business.

**Investors bullish**  
No wonder, then, that institutional investors are bullish. India has been rated among the most promising emerging markets, ahead of Mexico, Pakistan, China and Sri Lanka. While share prices on the Bombay Stock Exchange are depressed, company results for the fiscal year that ended on March 31, 1995 and for the next fiscal year are expected to be very good.

A World Bank study predicts that India will be the fourth-largest economy in the world in the year 2020, behind China, the United States and Japan.

## AUTO SECTOR SHIFTING INTO HIGH GEAR

Foreign investors are flocking to carve a niche in India's burgeoning car market.

India's automotive industry is about to enter the fast track, with nearly a dozen global automotive players planning large investments in this sector.

The largest U.S., European and Asian players have all made plans to launch car, truck and two-wheeler models in India, and some of them are looking at India as a production base for global sales. All the projects are joint ventures with Indian groups.

Among the most high-profile of these new ventures is the one between Daimler-Benz and the Tata group's Telco, India's biggest truck maker, which has diversified into cars with in-house technology. Some 20,000 economy models of Mercedes-Benz cars for the Asian and Indian markets are to be produced.

The cars are expected to roll out of the Indian factory

being built next to Telco's existing plant in Pune, near Bombay, later this year.

Daewoo and India's DCM group will jointly produce the Korean group's Cielo in India. The response to the initial promotional efforts has been so good that Daewoo has already decided to augment capacity. General Motors' German unit, Opel, will be making its popular Astra model in a joint venture with Hindustan Motors, and Peugeot its 309 model at a plant to be built in collaboration with Premier Automobiles Ltd. in Bombay.

**U.S. carmakers**  
Last October, the industry was given a surprise when off-road vehicles maker Mahindra & Mahindra, which has been making a version of the Jeep in India for the past few decades, decided to join up with Ford Motor Company to make the

U.S. carmaker's autos in India.

BMW — through its British subsidiary, Rover — will produce cars at the Sipani Automobile plant in Bangalore in south India, and Volkswagen has joined with tractor and light truck maker Eicher to make its small cars in the country.

Other foreign groups that are planning to enter or expand in India include Volvo, Hyundai, Honda, Piaggio and Fiat. With the market growing at between 20 percent and 35 percent for different categories of vehicles, no one is worried about excess capacity.

Japanese carmakers have been curiously left behind in this auto investment surge, except for Suzuki Motors, which makes over 70 percent of the cars in India.

In the fiscal year ending in March 1995, around 260,000 cars were sold in

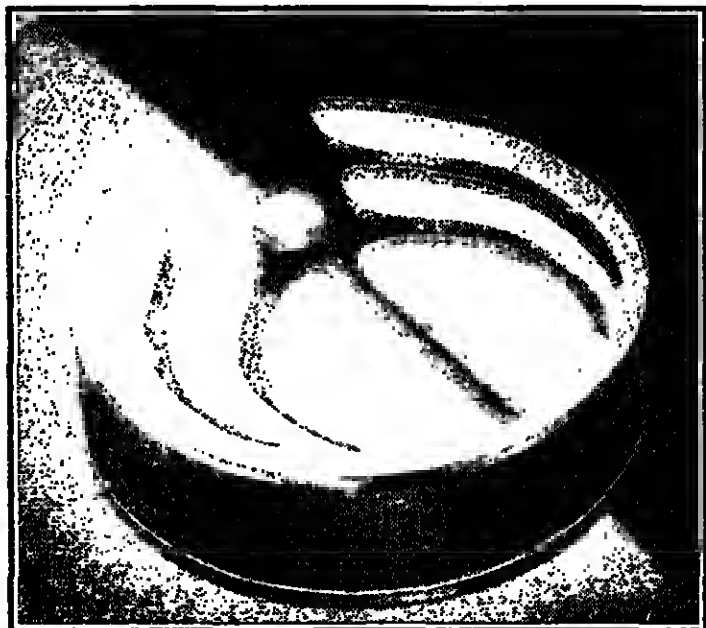
India, over 21 percent more than in the previous year. Over 200,000 light, medium and heavy commercial vehicles were sold in the same period, more than 35 percent more than the previous year.

**New tax laws beneficial**  
This year, new tax regulations will provide some relief to the automotive industry. The import duty on engines and engine components for completely knocked-down imports has been reduced from 65 percent to 25 percent, and the effective countervailing duty from 20 percent to 15 percent.

The budget has also reduced the customs tariff on components that are interchangeable with motor vehicle parts to 25 percent. The tariff on the import of cold-rolled steel coils has been cut from 50 percent to 40 percent.

**IDBI**

A PREMIER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION  
IN THE EMERGING MARKETS



India's emerging success story. Industrial Development Bank of India, India's foremost financial institution, is the key player in India's industrial transformation. And with liberalisation sweeping the country, it is playing a pivotal role in helping India integrate into the world economy.

For foreign investors looking towards India, there is no better place to start with than IDBI. Intimate knowledge of India's complex and inter-related markets. Expertise in diverse industrial sectors. Feel of economic trends. Products and services ranging from project financing to merchant banking. A team of committed professionals... Everything you would expect from the world's 10th largest development financing institution with diversified assets of over US \$ 11 billion and a net worth of US \$ 1 billion. As a forward looking financial institution, IDBI is equipped to face future challenges and help India take its rightful place in the global markets.



**Industrial Development Bank of India**  
Developing India - Through Innovative Finance

IDBI Tower, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400 026, India. Ph (22) 2189117 Fax (22) 2180411/2188137 Telex 0118-21934812

ULKA PICTURES 1990

Handwritten signature or mark.



## REAL ESTATE PRICES SPIRALING UPWARD

The gap between supply and demand has now become a chasm.

Housing is one of the basic needs of the Indian population that decades of socialist policies failed to satisfy. Faulty policies of the past constricted the supply of housing units in rapidly growing cities, and demand is far outdistancing supply. Although data on housing in India are hard to compile because of the lack of information on housing starts and completions, conservative estimates put the shortage of residential units at over 35 million, more than the entire housing stock of many developed countries.

### Acute housing shortage

The gap is expected to grow to 50 million by the turn of the century. Given the acute shortage of houses, property prices are spiraling upward in fast-growing cities like New Delhi and Bangalore.

But the city where the problem is felt most is Bombay, the country's commercial capital and the preferred location for many companies, especially financial sector groups, to set up their corporate headquarters.

The government's liberalization program is attracting a growing number of overseas companies to India, and they have added significantly to the demand for better-class office and residential property, thus pushing prices

higher. Indian groups have also been expanding operations in Bombay, although they are shifting out of the pricey southern part of the city and moving their offices closer to the city center.

### Prices skyrocketed

Real estate prices in Bombay skyrocketed when the Indian government allowed nonresident Indians and foreign companies to buy immovable property, and subsequent property speculation has fueled the rise.

In western Bandra, in the central part of the metropolis, residential apartment prices have risen from 1,500 rupees to 3,000 rupees (\$45-\$90) per square foot in 1990 to 8,000-11,000 rupees per square foot this year.

Commercial property rates have shot up from 2,000-3,500 rupees in 1990 to 4,000-15,000 rupees.

The costliest residential building in India's commercial capital has opened at Nariman Point, next to the Arabian Sea in south Bombay.

The going rate for the 88 flats in the 22-story building is reported to be 30,000 rupees (\$950) per square foot.

### Relief possible

Some relief may be around the corner. The country's big business groups are entering



An expanding market has led to modern office buildings dominating the Bombay skyline.

the real estate sector, something they had difficulty doing during pre-reform days.

Many of these companies have also been increasingly inconvenienced by the shortage of residential accommodation in places like Bombay, which often becomes a hindrance when they try to attract good managerial and technical talent. Owning their own apartments helps.

Now many top groups — including Tatas, Godrej, Essar, Mahindras, Videocon and Great Eastern — are going beyond providing hous-

es to their own employees and are looking at real estate as a highly profitable business proposition.

### No end in sight

Real estate agents say property prices will continue to rise steeply over the next few years.

One way the government can inhibit the upward spiral is to release the large tracts of land owned by Bombay's textile mills, many of which are closed because of the financial constraints of operating in the expensive city.

## INDIA

## BANK FACILITATING INDUSTRY GROWTH

The Export-Import Bank of India is offering advisory services as well as financing.

Indian industry as a whole was slow-moving for decades, the result of excessive government protection and growth-inhibiting controls. Liberalization has changed that.

Indian companies are now looking at prospects beyond India's shores. With the rupee, the country's currency, now trading at a more realistic exchange rate, manufacturers are finding that they are more competitive than they had ever been before. And the slashing of import tariffs and the near-elimination of non-tariff barriers on imports, especially intermediates and capital goods, has helped industry slash costs and improve quality.

To succeed, however, exporters need financing to be able to market and distribute their goods in the intensely competitive global markets. The Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) is helping to provide the needed funds.

Tarjani Vakil, chairman and managing director of the Exim Bank, believes there is considerable scope for Indian exports to grow. She also thinks that Indian business groups can benefit from the creation of subsidiaries overseas, which will help boost Indian products abroad.

"The economic environment in India has never been better in its 47-year history since independence," says Ms. Vakil. "The changes sparked by the liberalization program have been breath-

taking. Today, overseas companies can invest freely in India in almost any sector. Approval procedures have been streamlined. A wide choice and range of sectors is open to majority ownership. The government has abolished the restrictive licensing system that governed capacity, production, location and pricing. Government approval for Indian subsidiaries overseas has become nearly automatic."

India has a large and growing middle class that constitutes a market bigger than that of most developed countries. Ms. Vakil points out, and India also boasts a large pool of skilled and English-speaking technical and managerial people, a developed private sector, a well-developed financial infrastructure and internationally accepted accounting and legal practices. India has become a good place to locate global production bases, and international players have found that it makes sense to use India as a research and development base.

How does the Exim Bank help? "The process of global-

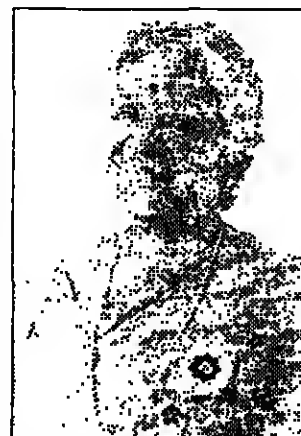
ization is facilitated by Exim Bank, which recognizes the need for business information and advisory services as well as finance," says Ms. Vakil. "Our endeavor is directed at making available cost-effective options for financing and innovative solutions to emerging requirements of investment and international trade through constant scanning and close links with international agencies. The core of Exim Bank strategy is the development of global competitiveness for Indian companies."

**Ties with Europe**  
In the last quarter of 1994, the bank opened two export service centers in Budapest and Rome, which are expected to facilitate two-way technology and trade flows between India and Europe. The bank also has an arrangement with the European Commission to promote and co-finance European joint ventures in India.

"Our experience in respect to 15 companies considered so far is heartening. And we are open to similar tie-ups with other countries," Ms. Vakil says. The bank also finances Indian equity investment overseas and has assisted many firms in setting up overseas production bases as well as international marketing networks.

### Major investors

Ms. Vakil lists companies already operating in India: "General Motors sources its entire requirement of radiator caps from Sundaram Fasteners, located in Madras. General Electric, one of the biggest investors in India, has identified medical equipment and plastics for manufacture in India. Suzuki, Daewoo and Daimler-Benz are shifting, for starters, the manufacturing of certain models of automobiles to India. Reebok will be manufacturing top-of-the-line sports shoes in India; Eli Lilly and Ranbaxy will be formulating drugs and pharmaceuticals; IBM has identified the Tatas as a partner to source computer software; Cargill is actively engaged in research and production of corn and other agricultural seeds; Claudia of Italy has teamed up with Eicher for sourcing ladies' fashion footwear; and Marzeno is sourcing men's suits from India. Valeo of France is looking at clutch systems for automobiles from an Indian firm, Clutch Auto, and Hyundai and DCM are involved in marine containers, while BMW and Hero Cycles are looking at motorcycles."



Ms. Tarjani Vakil, chairman, Export-Import Bank of India.

## HEALTHIER OUTLOOK FOR BANKING

Greater independence for banks has resulted in stronger balance sheets.

In 1991, when the recently elected government in New Delhi decided to reform the Indian economy, it determined that dismantling licensing and other controls on manufacturing would not be enough; the Indian financial sector had to be revamped if manufacturing were to grow.

The Indian banking system, once characterized by very rigid controls, is more independent today, and balance sheets are in much better shape than they were four years ago.

Three years after the beginning of economic reform, most of the difficult work of deregulating the Indian banking system has been completed. Banks have been recapitalized to meet minimum BIS standards. Their accounting policies are more transparent, and prudential norms on income recognition and provisioning are enforced. Asset quality has also improved.

Competition has intensified. It has become easier for foreign banks to begin or expand operations (23 foreign

will mutual fund and other activities. Housing financing is another area that should grow rapidly, given India's shortage of some 35 million houses, a figure that could rise to 50 million by 2000.

Given the new business opportunities, D. Basu, chairman of the State Bank of India, the country's largest commercial bank, is confident about the future: "I'm not worried about disintermediation reducing the size of our loan book," he says. "We're finding new credit needs coming up which will bring us good business. Infrastructure projects, for example."

Mr. Basu also expects "the middle market" to grow rapidly. He says the SBI has had strong relations with many mid-sized companies, which are now growing fast and will stick with the SBI, he believes. One of SBI's major strengths is its 8,700-plus branch network, the biggest in the world.

### Streamlining

One problem remains: Public-sector banks are over-staffed and must be streamlined. India's banks directly employ about one million people, of whom about 300,000 work for the SBI

and its subsidiaries. But, given rapid economic growth, banks will gain time to adjust, and most of them can grow out of their problems.

Another bank that should do well is the Industrial Development Bank of India, the 10th-largest development financial institution in the world. With its large corporate clientele and the leading role it is expected to play in the financing of large projects, the IDBI should have plenty of business opportunities. As its chairman and managing director, S.H. Khan, explains, the IDBI has been actively expanding and diversifying in areas such as merchant banking, equipment leasing, venture capital and corporate advisory services. The IDBI will also probably be the Indian bank in the best position to raise funds at low rates.

Major changes are expected when the larger banks begin to offer shares to the public. The IDBI issue expected later this year should be among the most attractive of these.

At least three other public-sector banks, including the Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank and Punjab National Bank, are expected to list their shares on the stock ex-

change. That should help double Indian banks' share in total market capitalization, currently a little under 5 percent, half of it accounted for by the SBI.

The Punjab National Bank, for example, was allowed by the finance ministry to write off over 4.25 billion rupees after it merged with the loss-making New Bank of India. And, after the bank raises equity from the market, which, according to its chairman Rashid Jilani, will be sometime after July this year, the picture will look a lot better.

The government nationalized the biggest banks in the country beginning in 1969 with the aim of making credit available to fund-starved agriculture and small industry. Branch networks expanded, savings grew, new entrepreneurs were encouraged and more capital was available for agriculture.

Yet banks were compelled to provide loans for political purposes, and interest rates were controlled, resulting in bad debts and poor profitability. Change was imperative. The restructuring is already showing results. Only three of the public-sector banks are expected to show losses in fiscal year 1995.



D. Basu, chairman, State Bank of India.

banks are now operating in the country, and more are in line to enter the sector). New private Indian banks are being allowed; over two dozen applications have been processed, and seven have begun operations. Branch licensing has been liberalized, and the closure or shifting of branches in major metropolitan areas has been made easier.

Bankers believe that while greater competition will mean some difficulty for the inefficient and weak institutions, the sharp economic upturn will improve opportunities for profitable lending and non-fund business. The country's GDP is expected to grow by 6 percent and industrial output by 10 percent or more by 2000. Deregulation is also giving banks more freedom to expand into high-growth areas like consumer financing. There is good news here — demand for automobiles and white goods, for example, constrained earlier by heavy taxation and lack of competition, has picked up as a result of reduced taxes and greater choice.

Merchant banking will grow, bankers say, and so



Many believe, India is just people and more people. As a matter of fact, they're right. There's a 250 million middle class, with first world purchasing power. In effect, the world's largest and fastest growing consumer market. That all leaves aside a large, highly trained and adaptable labour force. Available at competitive prices. And we haven't even mentioned some of the finest professionals in practically every discipline. Also entrepreneurs. What else? How about a booming capital market with thousands of listed companies and a massive manufacturing sector. Legal and banking systems with English as business language. And beneath the soaring 7.5% growth rate, a stable democracy and a committed bank. Export-Import Bank of India. With you. Every step of the way.

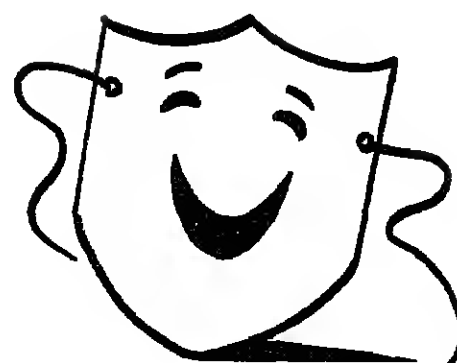
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA  
Solutions beyond banking

NEW OFFICE: CENTRE ONE, FLOOR 22, 100, TRADE CENTRE, CAPTAIN RAJENDRA SINGH ROAD, NEW DELHI-110002. BRANCHES: 100+ IN INDIA, 30+ IN 30 COUNTRIES. WE ARE YOUR PARTNER IN GROWTH.

Make  
business opportunities  
that look like this,



feel like this.



When you have 200 years' experience in a country as diverse as India, you tend to develop certain insights. Insights that can be of more than a little help to entrepreneurs who recognise the business opportunity that is India. With over 8,700 branches countrywide, 50 offices in 34 countries and assets exceeding US \$ 35 billion, we are, naturally, the largest and the most experienced bank in India. A fact of considerable importance to all businessmen who wish to discover India. With a smile.

State Bank of India

Your global link to India



TEMPORARY PRICE:  
3 Francs

HERALD



TRIBUNE

EUROPEAN  
EDITION

58th Year—No. 19,358

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945

# Germany's War Machine Collapses; All in Italy Surrender, Redoubt Gone; Hitler Believed Dead as Berlin Falls

## Voice Given To Smaller Countries

Norway, Belgium, South  
Africa and Venezuela  
On Parley CommissionsMolotov Yielding  
To U.S. and BritainRussian Foreign Chief  
Soon to Return Home

By the Associated Press  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The United Nations conference delegates have approved without change the assignment of representatives of small nations to head major commissions to draft world peace.

The steering and executive committees approved the following delegations: Security Commission, Norway; Commission on Principles and Purposes, Belgium; Commission on General Assembly, South Africa; and Commission on World Court, Venezuela.

Vladimir G. Molotov, the Russian Foreign Minister, has made peace with the American and British opponents at the conference and is preparing to leave for Moscow, with the conference completely organized and ready to do real work.

Molotov yields to Eden  
After a week of debate, it was learned today, Mr. Molotov bowed gracefully in invitation to British Anthony Eden, who engineered the formula for the steering and executive committees to be headed by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettin Jr.

At their last meeting, Mr. Molotov is reported to have said with a smile, "You see, I do not wish." The Russian still has not given up a point on which another defeat was suffered—an invitation to the Polish provisional government—and is expected to raise the issue at every opportunity.

Russia to Remain  
Mr. Molotov has made it plain, however, that while he urgently wants Poland represented there is no Soviet threat to quit the conference over the problem of the conference.

Mr. Molotov is expected to leave by this week end and be followed soon by Mr. Molotov and Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister. But there is full confidence among the delegates that, with modern communications, the world constitution will be completed successfully.

Hannegan Is Appointed  
As Postmaster General

From the Herald Tribune Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 2.—Frank C. Walker resigned today as Postmaster General. Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was appointed by President Truman to succeed him, effective July 1.

President Truman also named Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court as chief American counsel in preparation of charges and prosecution of Axis war criminals.

He also appointed David L. Hunsicker as director of the Tennessee Valley Authority for another nine years, despite the opposition of Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee.

## Notice to Readers

Outside of the official American Army newspaper, "The Stars and Stripes," no newspaper in Paris yesterday morning published the news of Hitler's reported death. There were no other papers published in Paris yesterday morning.

The Herald Tribune, with some other Paris papers, was prepared to publish an extra edition for this major news development in five years of the war. The printing trade unions, however, starkly refused their agreement with the Paris publishers association that in Paris papers should be published on the May Day holiday except in the case of a German capitulation. Already censored secretly and restricted by paper shortage, the French press is further prevented from publishing news by arbitrary agreements by unions and publishers and the Ministry of Information as to what constitutes news.

## 900,000 Nazis Lay Down Arms In Surrender of North Italy

Unconditional Capitulation Also Includes Western Austria, Area of National Redoubt; Truman Says 'Only Folly' Can Delay Peace

The German armies in Northern Italy and Western Austria surrendered unconditionally yesterday. About 900,000 Nazi soldiers, including combat and rear echelon troops, according to an estimate by Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, laid down their arms under terms of the surrender.

The capitulation, first by German armies in this war, became effective at 2 p.m. Paris time. Allied armies can now advance unhindered to within ten miles of Berchtesgaden.

President Truman, announcing the collapse of German resistance in North Italy at an unscheduled news conference in Washington, said:

"Only folly and chaos can now delay the general capitulation of the everywhere defeated German armies."

The documents drawing up terms of the surrender were signed Sunday at the Royal Palace at Caserta, near Naples. It was reported by the Associated Press, after secret negotiations lasting several days. Signatories were: Lieutenant General W. D. Morgan, representing Field Marshal Alexander, Allied Mediterranean Supreme Commander, and two German officers representing Colonel General Heinrich von Vietinghoff, commander of the Nazi armies in North Italy, and General Carl Wolf, chief of police and security in North Italy and Western Austria.

Terms of the pact:  
1.—Unconditional surrender by the German commander-in-chief in the southwest of all forces under his command or control on land, sea or air to the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater.

2.—Cessation of all hostilities on land and sea or in the air by 12 o'clock noon (Paris time), May 2, 1945.

3.—Immediate immobilization and disarmament of enemy ground, sea and air forces.

4.—Obligation on the part of the German commander-in-chief in the southwest to carry out and further orders issued by the Allied Supreme Commander in the M.T.O.

5.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

6.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

7.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

8.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

9.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

10.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

11.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

12.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

13.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

14.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

15.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

16.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

17.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

18.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

19.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

20.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

21.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

22.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

23.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

24.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

25.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

26.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

27.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

28.—Disobedience of orders or failure to obey orders on page 3, col. 3.

## President Thinks Nazi Chief Dead

Doenitz Takes Over, and  
Ousts Von Ribbentrop  
As Foreign MinisterSkepticism Shown  
In Allied CapitalsNew Fuhrer Calls for  
Fight on 'Bolsheviks'

The death of Adolf Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

The death of Hitler in embattled Berlin, which was announced yesterday, has caused any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

A statement by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while not expressing any opinion on whether Hitler was alive, said bluntly that in any case he had not met a heroic soldier's fate. The statement also took cognizance of the fact that Hitler had not been seen since he was last reported to have been taken to the Führerbunker in Berlin.

## Nazi Capital Surrenders To Russians

Stalin Reveals Capture  
Of 'Center of German  
Imperialism' by SiegeBiggest City to Fall  
In Military History70,000 Taken Prisoner,  
More Counted Hourly

Berlin, the world's fourth largest metropolis, fell to the Soviet Army at 2 p.m. yesterday (Moscow time), it was announced last night by Premier Stalin in his third order of the day.

The city, heart of Hitler's distorted dream of a 1,000-year Reich, was conquered in less than 1,000 hours of fighting.

In his order, Premier Stalin called Berlin the "center of German imperialism and hence of German aggression. The German radio did not immediately acknowledge that the capital of the Reich had capitulated.

Defenders Lay Down Arms  
The Berlin garrison, including the 17th, headed by the chief of Berlin's defense artillery, General Helmuth Weidling, today laid down their arms and surrendered.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

Associated Press pointed out that the city's announcement of the fall of Berlin was the first time since the outbreak of the war that a major city had been taken without a fight.

## Disintegration of Nazi Armies, From the Baltic to the Adriatic

The great German war machine that roared in conquest across Europe five years ago was falling to pieces yesterday, disintegrating in defeat and surrender under Allied blows.

The British 2d Army raced across North Germany to the Baltic against crumbling resistance, cutting off Denmark and the escape bottleneck for Nazis fleeing from the Russians.

The German radio announced that with Adolf Hitler dead in Berlin, the new fuhrer, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, would rally the nation against the "Bolsheviks."

General Eisenhower replied that Doenitz's futile appeals never would dent Allied solidarity and that if Hitler were dead he certainly did not fall a hero soldier.

The German Army in Italy laid down its weapons in surrender, giving up 900,000 soldiers as prisoners. The Austrian provinces of Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg, in the touted "National Redoubt" were included in the surrender.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

The capitulation of Berlin, with 70,000 prisoners, was announced in a triumphant order of the day by Premier Stalin. The city fell to a two-week drive by the Russians.

Pierre Laval and a coterie of fleeing Vichyites landed at Barcelona, Spain, by plane. They were arrested and will be deported by order of Generalissimo Franco.

At Bad Tolz, south of Munich, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, the Reich's great Junkers defender, was made a prisoner at his dinner.

© New York Herald Tribune, Reprinted with permission

MAY 2-8, 1945

To commemorate the final days of the war in Europe, starting on May 2nd we will reproduce for six days the corresponding front page from the 1945 New York Herald Tribune. These pages chronicle the dramatic last week leading up to the unconditional surrender of the German Army on May 8th. Fifty years later, you'll follow the events day-by-

50 YEARS AGO TODAY

IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

day from the reports of the Herald Tribune's award-winning team of war correspondents.

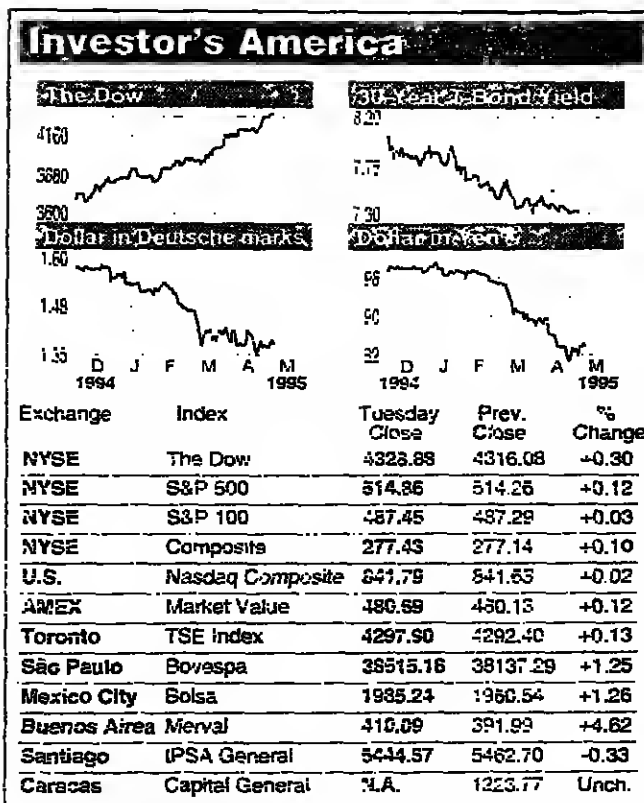
The historic reprints will appear daily from May 2nd through May 8th. If you miss one and want to order it, back issues can be obtained from our Circulation Department in Paris (tel 331-41 43 94 39, fax 331-41 43 94 40) or purchased at IHT headquarters, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, Neuilly (Paris), France.







## THE AMERICAS



## Very briefly:

## Pepsi Profit Lifted by Restaurants

**PURCHASE, New York (Combined Dispatches)** — PepsiCo Inc. said Tuesday that strong international results and solid performance in its restaurant division helped its net profit rise 28 percent in the first quarter.

The company earned a net \$321.1 million in the quarter, up from \$250.8 million a year earlier, when the bottom line was affected by a one-time charge of \$32 million for an accounting change.

Sales rose to \$6.2 billion from \$5.7 billion. Overall restaurant operating profit gained 14 percent, to \$142.3 million. Profit from beverages rose 19 percent, to \$211 million, and the snack-food division saw operating profit rise 12 percent, to \$302.7 million. (A.F.X. Bloomberg)

• **Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales SA**, the Argentine oil company, said its first-quarter earnings rose to 177 million pesos (\$17.7 million) from 74 million pesos a year earlier as the company benefited from higher oil prices.

• **Chrysler Corp.**, General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. shares were lower after most U.S. automakers reported that their sales fell in April from a year earlier despite hopes that warm weather, stable interest rates and fattened incentives would bring buyers back to showrooms.

• **Placer Dome Inc.** of Canada allowed its bid of 12.50 Canadian dollar (\$9.26) a share for International Nickel Exploration Ltd. to expire, paving the way for Noranda Ltd. of Australia, which bid 14.99 dollars, to buy the metals concern. (Knight-Ridder, N.Y.T., Bloomberg)

## U.S. Regulators to Back Murdoch

By Edmund L. Andrews  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal regulators have decided against forcing Rupert Murdoch to restructure his company to comply with foreign ownership rules, a major victory for the media baron in what has been one of the most serious legal threats to his empire.

At least three of the five commissioners on the Federal Communications Commission have rejected a staff recommendation that News Corp., Mr. Murdoch's Australia-based conglomerate, be forced to reduce its ownership stake in eight television stations that form the nucleus of the Fox television network.

They have also rejected allegations by industry opponents of Mr. Murdoch that he intended to use the FCC's decision in 1985, even though several senior regulators have publicly said they did not realize that

News Corp. would own virtually all the equity in the television stations.

Instead, the commission is expected to conclude that Mr. Murdoch probably did not violate the foreign ownership rules but should probably receive a waiver.

[Federal regulators cleared the way Tuesday for Mr. Murdoch to buy two television stations from New World Communications, The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

[The Federal Trade Commission found no antitrust concerns involved with Fox's acquisition of WBRC in Birmingham, Alabama, and WGHP in Greensboro, North Carolina.]

[The communications commission must still approve the purchase.]

Using a provision of the law that allows the government to waive its requirement if there is a compelling "public interest," the commission is expected to suggest that Mr. Murdoch's broadcasting activities in the United States have been beneficial because

they led to the formation of a fourth national network that competes with ABC, NBC and CBS.

A final decision is expected to be announced Thursday, and the commissioners are still negotiating among themselves over the fine print, according to people involved.

Defenders of Mr. Murdoch, led by Commissioner James H. Quello, want the agency to give News Corp. an immediate waiver.

But the commission's chairman, Reed E. Hundt, wants the agency to put off a final decision and ask for public comment on giving Mr. Murdoch the waiver.

Either way, News Corp. would almost certainly escape any serious punishment, and the pending decision is clearly a defeat for opponents of Mr. Murdoch.

Had the company been forced to restructure itself, its executives said, it would have been liable for a huge capital-gains tax and might have been unable to tap the generous stream of profits generated by the television stations.

## Intel Cuts Chip Prices, Apple Reports Delays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SANTA CLARA, California** — Intel Corp. slashed prices of its pentium chips Tuesday, aiming to bring the cost of computers using fast versions of the processors below \$2,000, while Apple Computer Inc. delayed introduction of competing PowerPC units at that price.

Intel cut the price of its midrange 90-megahertz Pentium to \$377 from \$346. It cut prices on other Pentium models between 8.7 percent and 29 percent, reducing its top-end 120-megahertz Pentium 21 percent, to \$734.

Intel said the price cuts were intended to make the Pentium the top-selling micro-

processor in personal computers, ahead of its aging 80486 chip.

"We think 1995 clearly is the year that the Pentium becomes the mainstream processor for PCs," said Howard High, an Intel spokesman.

Apple, meanwhile, said it might not be able to get its entry-level Power Macintosh machines to stores until the fall or later as it copes with component shortages.

Joseph Graziano, Apple's chief financial officer, said his company had been having trouble getting enough PowerPC microprocessors for the computer, which will be priced below \$2,000.

But he said the new computers would be available to consumers "by the Christmas

season." Despite the delay, he said Apple was "in a good competitive position versus the Pentium."

Intel's price cuts were seen primarily as a slap at competitors such as Cyrix Corp. and Advanced Micro Devices Inc., which depend on clones of the older 486 chip for most of their revenue.

Intel is preparing its next-generation chip, code-named P6, for volume production by the end of this year, Mr. High added. By that time, the company said it expected computer makers to be selling PCs equipped with 100-megahertz Pentiums for less than \$2,000. (Bloomberg, AFX)

## Strong Profits Lift Stocks to Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Stocks closed at an all-time high Tuesday, fueled by gains in the bond market and by stronger-than-expected earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 12.80 points, at

## U.S. Stocks

4,328.88. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by a 11-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Earnings continue to outperform people's expectations, and that could be the catalyst" for the stock market rally to continue into the next quarter, said Anthony Conway of BT Global Asset Management.

The stock market also got a boost from strength in the bond market and a retreat in oil prices, which calmed worries that inflation might heat up, traders said.

"Bonds bounced and took stocks up with them," Edward Collins of Daiwa Securities said.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 12 3/32 point at 103 24/32, taking the yield to 7.31 percent from 7.34 percent Monday.

PepsiCo, the most active NYSE issue, surprised investors when it reported a large increase in first-quarter profit, leading its stock to jump 1 1/4, at 43 1/4.

Computer Associates International gained 5 1/4, to 68 1/4, after it said its quarterly and full-year results had exceeded expectations.

Long-distance phone companies rose after falling Monday in reaction to a federal judge's ruling that opened up competition in the cellular communications business. AT&T rose 1/4, to 50 1/4.

Oil stocks were mostly lower, led by Chevron, which lost 1/4, to 48 1/4. Mobil, which rose Monday after announcing a cost-cutting plan, lost 1/4, to 98 1/4.

IBM rose 1/4, to 92 1/4. But Microsoft lost 2 1/4, to 79 1/4. Schering-Plough rose 1/4, to 75 1/4 after the company said a recently published article reported that one of its drugs helped patients with chronic hepatitis B.

Philip Morris rose 1/4, to 70, after Florida's senate voted to repeal a law aiding the state's lawsuit against the tobacco industry.

Metrologic Instruments fell 6 1/4, to 11 1/4, after the company, which released its first-quarter results, said industry competition and price cuts would present a "significant challenge" to maintain sales growth and gross profit margins in future quarters. Metrologic said it could incur significant legal fees to be charged against future earnings because of a patent lawsuit. (Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

## DOLLAR: While the Weak Currency Is Lifting U.S. Exports, Businesses Are Cutting Back on Expanding Abroad

Continued from Page 15

ing for decades against the yen and the mark, the world's two other most powerful currencies.

But few anticipated the latest plunge to so low a level. The conventional wisdom still holds that a weak dollar can help the U.S. economy by making U.S. goods more affordable internationally, spurring exports.

The dollar's weakness has in-

creased sales abroad for U.S. manufacturers. What's more, the country's big multi-

## Foreign Exchange

nationals have found ways to insulate themselves from currency swings.

Over the past decade, many have set up or expanded operations abroad, and now their new foreign revenues offset the

decline in the dollar. Each 1,000 yen earned by Motorola Inc.'s operations in Japan, for example, was worth \$10 in January and \$12 on Monday.

What is getting less attention are the negatives. For example, as foreign-currency fees to register patents overseas have risen, some companies have cut back by reducing the number of places where they pay for such

protection to keep their products from being illegally copied and sold, said George Gottlieb, a patent attorney. "My clients are pruning their portfolios," he said.

Even people who should be rejoicing at the export opportunities are gloomy. Will-Burt Co. in Orrville, Ohio, a maker of vehicle parts, is too small to set up its own manufacturing

plants overseas. But exports to Europe of its rotating lights for emergency vehicles are booming because of the low dollar.

Will-Burt also is getting more orders from Caterpillar Inc. because the U.S. heavy-equipment maker's overseas sales are rising as it takes customers away from its big Japanese rival, Komatsu Construction Co. Yet far from exulting, the

president of Will-Burt, Harry E. Featherstone, is nervous. "Exports are rising, but that won't last," he said. "I've been in

manufacturing 45 years, and I have finally learned that when the dollar falls, something goes wrong. This opportunity for more exports is going to turn out to be temporary, even if the dollar stays down."

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

## Wednesday, May 2

Prices in local currencies.  
Tel Aviv

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

## Frankfurt

High Low Close Prev.

Frankfurt

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40

ABN-AMRO 48.40 48.40 48.40 48.40











**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press.

[illegible]

1 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	20	High	Low	Latest	Chg	Yr
10/1	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/2	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/3	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/4	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/5	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/6	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/7	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/8	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/9	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/10	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/11	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/12	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/13	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/14	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/15	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/16	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/17	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/18	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/19	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/20	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/21	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/22	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/23	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/24	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/25	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/26	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/27	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/28	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/29	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/30	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
10/31	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/1	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/2	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/3	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/4	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/5	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/6	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/7	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/8	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/9	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/10	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/11	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/12	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/13	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/14	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/15	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/16	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/17	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/18	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/19	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/20	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/21	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/22	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/23	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/24	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/25	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/26	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/27	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/28	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/29	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
11/30	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/1	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/2	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/3	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/4	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/5	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/6	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/7	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/8	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/9	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/10	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/11	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/12	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/13	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/14	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/15	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/16	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/17	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/18	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/19	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/20	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/21	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/22	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/23	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/24	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/25	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/26	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/27	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/28	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/29	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/30	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00
12/31	10.00	9.50	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
 Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere  
*The Associated Press.*

114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Change
Jan	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Feb	105	100	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	5
Mar	110	105	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	5
Apr	115	110	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	5
May	120	115	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	5
Jun	125	120	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	5
Jul	130	125	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	5
Aug	135	130	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	5
Sep	140	135	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	5
Oct	145	140	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	5
Nov	150	145	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	5
Dec	155	150	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	5
Jan	160	155	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	5
Feb	165	160	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	5
Mar	170	165	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	5
Apr	175	170	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	5
May	180	175	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	5
Jun	185	180	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	5
Jul	190	185	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	5
Aug	195	190	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	5
Sep	200	195	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	5
Oct	205	200	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	5
Nov	210	205	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	5
Dec	215	210	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	5
Jan	220	215	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	5
Feb	225	220	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	5
Mar	230	225	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	5
Apr	235	230	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	5
May	240	235	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	5
Jun	245	240	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	5
Jul	250	245	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	5
Aug	255	250	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	5
Sep	260	255	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	5
Oct	265	260	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	5
Nov	270	265	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	5
Dec	275	270	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	5
Jan	280	275	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	5
Feb	285	280	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	5
Mar	290	285	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	5
Apr	295	290	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	5
May	300	295	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	5
Jun	305	300	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	5
Jul	310	305	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	5
Aug	315	310	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	5
Sep	320	315	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	5
Oct	325	320	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	5
Nov	330	325	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	5
Dec	335	330	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	5
Jan	340	335	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	5
Feb	345	340	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	5
Mar	350	345	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	5
Apr	355	350	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	5
May	360	355	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	5
Jun	365	360	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	5
Jul	370	365	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	5
Aug	375	370	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	5
Sep	380	375	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	5
Oct	385	380	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	5
Nov	390	385	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	5
Dec	395	390	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	5
Jan	400	395	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	5
Feb	405	400	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	5
Mar	410	405	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	5
Apr	415	410	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	5
May	420	415	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	5
Jun	425	420	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	5
Jul	430	425	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	5
Aug	435	430	435	435	435	435	435	435	435	435	5
Sep	440	435	440	440	440	440	440	440	440	440	5
Oct	445	440	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	5
Nov	450	445	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	5
Dec	455	450	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	5
Jan	460	455	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	460	5
Feb	465	460	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	465	5
Mar	470	465	470	470	470	470	470	470	470	470	5
Apr	475	470	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	5
May	480	475	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	5
Jun	485	480	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	485	5
Jul	490	485	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	490	5
Aug	495	490	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	5
Sep	500	495	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	5
Oct	505	500	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	5
Nov	510	505	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	5
Dec	515	510	515	515	515	515	515	515	515	515	5
Jan	520	515	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	5
Feb	525	520	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	5
Mar	530	525	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	5
Apr	535	530	535	535	535	535	535	535	535	535	5
May	540	535	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	5
Jun	545	540	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	5
Jul	550	545	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	5
Aug	555	550	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	555	5
Sep	560	555	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	5
Oct	565	560	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	5
Nov	570	565	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	5
Dec	575	570	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	5
Jan	580	575	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	580	5
Feb	585	580	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	5
Mar	590	585	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	5
Apr	595	590	595	595	595	595	595	595	595	595	5
May	600	595	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	5
Jun	605	600	605	605	605	605	605	605	605	605	5
Jul	610	605	610	610	610	610	610	610	610	610	5
Aug	615	610	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	615	5
Sep	620	615	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	5
Oct	625	620	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	5
Nov	630	625	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	5
Dec	635	630	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	635	5
Jan	640	635	640	640	640	640	640	640	640	640	5
Feb	645	640	645	645	645	645	645	645	645	645	5
Mar	650	645	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	5
Apr	655	650	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	655	5
May	660	655	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	5
Jun	665	660	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	5
Jul	670	665	670	670	670	670	670	670	670	670	5
Aug	675	670	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	675	5
Sep	680	675	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	5
Oct	685	680	685	685	685	685	685	685	685	685	5
Nov	690	685	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	5
Dec	695	690	695	695	695	695	695	695	695	695	5
Jan	700	695	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	5
Feb	705	700	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	5
Mar	710	705	710	710	710	710	710	710	710	710	5
Apr	715	710	715	715	715	715	715	715	715	715	5
May	720	715	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	5
Jun	725	720	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	5
Jul	730	725	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	5
Aug	735	730	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	5
Sep	740										

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

72 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	ES	High Low
1971	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1972	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1973	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1974	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1975	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1976	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1977	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1978	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1979	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1980	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1981	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1982	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1983	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1984	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1985	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1986	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1987	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1988	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1989	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1990	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1991	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1992	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1993	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1994	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1995	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1996	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1997	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1998	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
1999	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2000	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2001	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2002	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2003	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2004	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2005	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2006	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2007	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2008	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2009	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2010	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2011	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2012	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2013	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2014	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2015	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2016	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2017	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2018	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2019	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2020	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2021	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2022	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2023	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2024	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2025	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2026	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2027	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2028	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2029	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2030	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2031	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2032	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2033	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2034	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2035	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00
2036	1.00	4.50	15.00	100	100.00

Continued on Page 21



## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Trend Is Higher For India Exports, But Deficit Grows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India's trade deficit nearly doubled in the year ended March 31 despite a big jump in exports, P. V. Narasimha Rao, the commerce minister, said Tuesday.

The country posted a trade deficit of \$2.03 billion, up from \$1.04 billion in 1993-94, even

though exports rose more than 18 percent and reached a record level in March.

India exported \$26.22 billion of goods in the year, compared with \$22.17 billion the year before. Exports in March were a record \$2.92 billion, up 31 percent from March 1994.

But imports into India rose 22 percent, to \$28.25 billion. Petroleum imports, which constitute one-fifth of all imports, rose just 1 percent, to \$5.71 billion.

Mr. Chidambaram said the government was not worried about the deficit because exports should grow in the coming years as India completes free-market reforms.

"This deficit is acceptable," he said. "There is no cause for alarm."

He said exports of marine products, basic chemicals, jute and textile products were buoyant in 1994-95, while exports of tobacco, oil meal and rice declined. The United States was the largest importer of Indian goods, taking 19 percent of the country's exports.

Mr. Chidambaram said exports were particularly strong in March because customs authorities had worked 24 hours a day to clear a backlog of shipments before the fiscal year ended.

"The year ended on a very satisfactory note," he said.

The government considers exports a crucial barometer of the health of the overall economy as well as the competitiveness of companies, most of which were shielded for decades by high tariff barriers and quotas.

Since he assumed power in 1991, Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has rolled back many of the barriers as part of a liberalization program.

Forty-two percent of India's exports in 1994-95 went to the rest of Asia, up from 34 percent three years ago, said Tejendra Khanna, a Commerce Ministry official. Mr. Khanna said Asia could claim 44 percent or 45 percent of India's exports this year because of the strong economic growth in the region.

(AFP, Reuters)  
Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg

## Stock Index In India Falls 3.77%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India's benchmark stock index fell to its lowest level in 17 months Tuesday on concerns about the government's stability, the coming monsoon season and the potential for more sales by the country's largest mutual fund.

The Bombay Sensitivity Index, which tracks 30 major stocks on India's largest exchange, fell 118.21 points, or 3.77 percent, to 3015.07, its lowest close since Nov. 11, 1993.

Pressure came from signs that Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao was facing growing opposition within the Congress Party. A meeting of the party next week is expected to make clear Mr. Rao's standing and whether general elections will be held next year or this year.

Fears that the coming monsoon season may not be wet enough for agricultural industries, which make up nearly two-thirds of the economy, also burdened the market.

Lingering fears that Unit Trust of India will begin heavy selling again to meet redemption payments also kept investors on edge.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Hat to Be Passed Around at ADB

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The newly rich countries of Asia face mounting pressure to increase their financial backing for the Asian Development Bank, officials and delegates said here Tuesday.

Impatience is growing with delays by the United States in meeting its funding commitments to the bank, these officials said. They added that countries within the region would now be lobbied harder to provide more funding of their own for the ADB loan programs targeted for their poorer neighbors in the region.

Washington is reluctant to fully remit \$680 million promised in 1992 to top up the Asian Development Fund, a soft-loan facility reserved for poor member countries.

For the ADB, a 55-member development-finance body that is struggling to improve its overall management when its mission is changing, hesitation by the United States to honor its pledges has sent mixed and worrying signals, delegates said.

"The Americans' stance makes it difficult for the rest of us who push this bank to change, to look like we care what happens to it now," said one delegate from a Western country that last year joined the United States in calling for improved performance by the ADB.

At the same time, some of the poor Asian nations that depend heavily on the

ADB fear that many Western donor countries have lost the will to support them.

Washington has pushed hard for the bank to improve its internal management, increase private-sector lending and make a greater effort to support social and environmental programs. The ADB has traditionally specialized in infrastructure lending.

But foot-dragging on actual payment of an estimated \$437 million — while Washington monitors the bank's performance — has jeopardized the soft-loan program through which the bank lends to poorer members for an annual service charge of 1 percent.

Because several other, mostly European, countries link their ADB contributions to U.S. remittances, at least another \$400 million remains outstanding from several other donors.

The delay has also prevented negotiations from starting on the next ADB loan program. Senior bank officials and Western countries have said the program would seek greater support from countries such as Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea and Hong Kong.

As economies that have prospered in the recent years of Asia's overall boom, these countries will be heavily lobbied during the meeting and in coming months to make greater contributions to the bank.

■ **Ecological Problems Loom in Asia**

The rapidly growing Asia-Pacific region faces a bleak future of air and water

pollution, heavy carbon dioxide emissions and land degradation if reforms are neglected, a senior ADB official said Tuesday, according to a Reuters dispatch.

"Such is the grim picture that we are faced with if economic development in the region is pursued without adequate social and environmental safeguards," Peter Sullivan, vice president of the ADB, said.

He said the region's 7.9 percent average annual economic growth between 1981 and 1990 had been accompanied by significant damage to the environment and widespread poverty.

"More than 700 million people in the region still live in absolute poverty," Mr. Sullivan, who is an American, said. "For the poor simply to survive, they are compelled to take what they can from the land today and lack the means to conserve their natural resources for tomorrow."

The ADB faces a drain on its funds for long-term loans to its poorer members as the bank's richer members such as the United States and Canada tighten their belts and aim to curtail donations.

Mr. Sullivan warned in a speech that the region could only maintain its brisk pace of economic growth if developing nations balanced demand and supply for infrastructure projects and social services aimed at helping the poor.

Major Western donors have pushed to attach stern social and environmental provisions to Asian Development Fund loans, a move that upsets poorer members who see this as internal meddling.

## Ostrich Deaths Mystify Australia

Reuters

SYDNEY — A mystery illness has struck Australia's fledgling ostrich industry, killing thousands of valuable chicks, the Australian Ostrich Association said Tuesday.

The deaths were noticed when some of Australia's 500 breeders in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland reported unusually high mortality rates among chicks — which are worth several thousand dollars each — during the breeding season, which runs from August to May.

Breeders feared an exotic bird disease such as avian influenza or Newcastle disease had slipped through the country's quarantine.

But the executive director of the Australian Ostrich Association, Chris Melham, said testing on several affected properties ruled out a virus. The cause of the deaths has yet to be established.

Since the illness does not appear to be viral, it probably does not pose a threat to the commercial farming of emus, the native Australian cousins of the ostrich.

"The industry was coming under fire for posing a threat to commercial poultry and wild birds but the tests were negative," Mr. Melham said. He said he hoped a survey of Australian breeders underway at the moment would shed further light on the illness.

Mr. Melham said evidence "pointed more and

more to management practices, such as feeding management."

Australia's ostrich industry, which is still in its early stages, is aiming to emulate the success of ostrich farming in South Africa and the United States.

Mr. Melham said there were 35,000 of the large flightless birds in Australia.

He said the flock was growing rapidly as newcomers invested in the birds, which are capable of surviving the dry weather conditions prevalent in much of Australia.

The meat of ostriches, which average 2.5 meters (8 feet) tall and weigh as much as 120 kilograms (264 pounds), is relatively low in cholesterol and high in protein, compared with most red meat and poultry. The meat sells locally for as much as 40 Australian dollars (\$29) a kilogram, and a pair of breeding ostriches currently sells for between 60,000 dollars and 120,000 dollars.

The industry in Australia wants to build its flock to 200,000 birds by 2000.

Andrew Youngberry, a breeder from Eden Farms near Toowoomba, Queensland, said farmers whose crops and livestock had been devastated by drought have been key investors in the ostrich industry, which has grown rapidly in the past five years.

## Plastics Help Lift ICI Australia Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — ICI Australia Ltd. nearly doubled its dividend Tuesday after posting a 64 percent rise in first-half profit amid a recovery in its plastics division and higher sales of chemicals.

ICI Australia, which is 62.6 percent-owned by Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Britain, said net profit for the six months ended March 31 rose to 124.9 million Australian dollars (\$90.7 million) from 76.4 million dollars. Sales rose 9 percent, to 1.61 billion dollars.

Shares in ICI Australia closed 28 cents higher at 10.28 dollars. The company raised its interim dividend to 20 cents a share from 11 cents a share a year earlier.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
10000	2400	15000
9000	2300	14000
8000	2200	13000
7000	2100	12000
6000	2000	11000
1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995
Exchange Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	8,212.11	8,226.04
Singapore Straits Times	2,070.51	2,071.27
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,026.30	2,039.80
Tokyo Nikkei 225	17,088.68	16,811.48
Kuala Lumpur Composite	944.57	951.80
Bangkok SET	1,249.57	1,208.69
Seoul Composite Index	906.04	896.84
Taipei Stock Market Index	5,771.81	5,789.98
Manila PSE	2,448.16	2,465.87
Jakarta Composite Index	420.16	415.32
Wellington NZSE-40	2,110.36	2,120.41
Bombay Sensitive Index	3,015.07	3,133.28
% Change		
Hong Kong Hang Seng	-0.17	
Singapore Straits Times	-0.04	
Sydney All Ordinaries	-0.65	
Tokyo Nikkei 225	+1.65	
Kuala Lumpur Composite	-0.76	
Bangkok SET	+3.38	
Seoul Composite Index	+1.03	
Taipei Stock Market Index	-0.31	
Manila PSE	-0.72	
Jakarta Composite Index	+1.17	
Wellington NZSE-40	-0.47	
Bombay Sensitive Index	-3.77	

Source: Telex

See financial section

## Very briefly:

• Unilever Group is considering buying the Pacific Brands food business from Pacific Dunlop Ltd.; analysts value the business at as much as 1.2 billion Australian dollars (\$871 million).

• Sun Hong Kai Properties Ltd. agreed to lead a commercial complex in Guangzhou in southern China; the project's cost has been put at 1 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$129.2 million).

• Grand Orient Holdings' major shareholder, Goodwill International Holdings Ltd., will sell its 34.9 percent stake in Grand Orient to New Concept Technologies International Ltd. for 143.5 million Hong Kong dollars.

• China International Trust & Investment Corp. promoted Qin Xiao to president and executive director. Wang Jun was appointed chairman, replacing Wei Mingyi, who retired.

• Merrill Lynch & Co. is reported to be seeking a Chinese partner to set up a joint-venture investment firm in China.

• China's western oil fields performed better than those in eastern China, which had stable or slumping production in the first quarter.

• India's northeast is expected to show sharply reduced tea production in the first four months of 1995 because of drought, particularly around Darjeeling.

• Pohang Iron & Steel Co., South Korea's largest steelmaker, plans to issue \$250 million of 10-year bonds in the United States this month; Morgan Stanley & Co. is to be the lead manager.

• South Korea and the United States are to meet in Geneva this week for talks on Seoul's restrictions on imported farm products.

• Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Bhd., or Proton, plans to buy Australian parts to reduce the cost of its cars in Australia, where the Malaysian carmaker began marketing its cars this week.

• Bruno Grollo, an Australian property developer, unveiled plans for the world's tallest building. Mr. Grollo wants to build the 500-meter (1,622-foot) tower in Melbourne and is considering tapping the stock market for funding.

AFP, AP, Knight-Ridder, Reuters

## Japan Curbs Cloth Imports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Japan's ambassador here said Tuesday that textile imports from Indonesia would be limited to protect Japanese producers.

"Large imports of Indonesian textiles could damage small and poor industries in Japan," Taiso Watanabe said. He said officials from Tokyo would confer with Indonesians involved before action was taken about three months from now.

Japan announced last weekend that it was investigating imports of cotton yarn, poplin and broadcloth from Indonesia, China and South Korea.

Japan imported \$189.9 million of textiles from Indonesia last year, compared with \$1.66 billion from China and \$586.1 million from South Korea.

Separately, 21 semiconductor companies in Japan promised to buy more than \$128 million of semiconductor products from Taiwan within the next year; the Sino-Japanese Economic and Trade Foundation said.

The orders were promised during a round of trade talks between semiconductor firms in Taiwan and Japan, a foundation spokesman said.

(AP, Reuters)

## Tokyo Denies Credit Firm Will Close

Bloomberg Business News

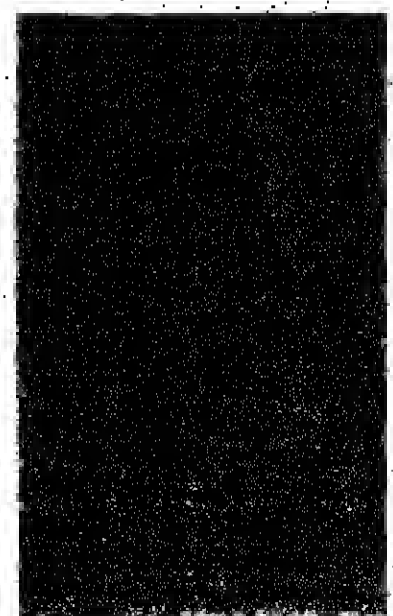
TOKYO — Noshori Credit Union, a small institution in northern Japan, is facing financial difficulty and has obtained financial support from an industry association; officials at the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan said Tuesday.

The officials denied a report in the Yomiuri newspaper that Japan's monetary authorities had decided to let the indebted credit union be liquidated using public money.

The newspaper reported Tuesday that the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan had decided to let the credit union go bankrupt because of its large volume of bad loans.



INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE BANKING



"Red Petal", by Katharina Fritsch, a Gagosian Contemporary Art Foundation 1994 award winner

Our support of artists in the forefront of contemporary art reflects our commitment to maintain a position at the 'leading edge'. Combining innovation with traditional values, we provide high-quality banking, investment and trust services to wealthy private clients. By focusing global expertise on individual needs, we offer tailored as well as standard solutions worldwide.

Zurich: telephone 01-214 5518, facsimile 01-214 5514  
London: telephone 071-379 7139, facsimile 071-240 0310  
New York: telephone 212-303 2900, facsimile 212-303 2929  
Hong Kong: telephone 852-2525 6898, facsimile 852-2877 2138

Athens • Bahamas • Bermuda • Beverly Hills • Cannes • Cayman • Geneva • Guernsey • Hong Kong  
Isle of Man • Jersey • London • Miami • New York • Singapore • Uruguay • Zurich  
A member of the National Westminster Bank group

This advertisement is issued by Coutts & Co. Group, and has been approved for the purposes of Section 57 of the UK Financial Services Act 1996 by the National Westminster Bank Plc, which is regulated by the Financial Services Authority and (MRO). Coutts & Co. in the UK is regulated by the MRO. Coutts & Co. Group is the holding company of Coutts & Co. and Coutts & Co. International Holdings AG, which has various trading subsidiaries around the world. References to Coutts & Co. are to any of these subsidiaries, and not necessarily to Coutts & Co. in the UK. Note: the various subsidiaries of Coutts & Co. Group (not Coutts & Co. Group itself) is an Authorised Person subject to the rules and regulations made under the UK Financial Services Act 1996 for the protection of investors, and compensation under the UK Investor's Compensation Scheme will not be available.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

- Monday International Recruitment
- Tuesday Education Directory
- Wednesday Business Message Center
- Thursday International Conferences and Seminars
- Friday Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
- Saturday Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Fred Ronan in Paris: Tel: (33-1) 41 43 93 91 - Fax: (33-1) 41 43 93 70.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

### COMPLIMENTARY REPORTS

Dynamic Techniques of a Professional Currency Trader  
These comprehensive reports are mandatory reading for all investors trading, or contemplating trading today's currency markets. Futures to Forex, subjective fundamental to objective technical, self directed to managed, Mr. Catranis and his staff have reviewed it all.

EXECUTION FROM \$12 PER R/T TRADE  
To receive your free reports and our service guide call toll-free:  
Switzerland 155-7233 U.K. 0800-96-6632  
Germany 0130-82-9666 France 0590-2246  
Belgium 0800-1-5880 Denmark 8001-6132  
Netherlands 06-022-0657 Greece 00-800-11-921-3013  
American toll-free +714-498-8136 (fax) +714-498-8131 (voice)  
American toll-free 800-869-7028 (fax) 800-894-5737 (voice)

PETER CATRANIS SENIOR CURRENCY TRADER  
Mr. Catranis is an 18 year veteran currency trader. He has authored numerous publications and software programs for beginners and experts alike. He has researched hundreds of currency programs and transacted billions of dollars in real-time trade. Currently he is accepting a limited number of new accounts. Account minimums \$10,000 to \$5,000,000 USD, depending on the program. FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT Excellence in confidential trading services. Chicago Mercantile Exchange Center 30 S. Wacker Dr. #1112, Chicago IL, 60606, U.S.A.

**24HR FOREX**  
0171-865 0800  
CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, P.O. Box 102, New York, NY 10017-0102

## SURGE TRADING S.A. FOREX & FUTURES BROKERS

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6  
Tel.: (41) 22-7002051 (GEN.) Fax: (41) 22-7002061

SEE CUNTEXT PAGE 675

HYETRON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
The real time financial system that's going to put you ahead of the rest. Costs less to install and has lower fees as well, interested?  
Call 0171 972 9772 or Fax 0171 972 9770 for a demonstration of our winning system.  
151-153 CURRY ROAD LONDON EC2A 3QJ

**MANAGED ACCOUNTS**  
Currencies, Interest Rates, Metals, Stock Indices, Individual Managed Accounts plus 14 pre-designed 1995 proprietary trading systems based on pure 3 years over half a century of experience. Minimum investment: 1 \$250K.  
BROKERAGE SERVICE  
All futures: Exchanges: COMEX, NYSE, NYMEX, CME, CBOT, ICE, LIFFE, EUREX, etc.  
U.S. 24HR S 1104 4 pipe speak. All 14 and 2nd day commission.  
MAIRBOROUGH ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED  
U.S.A. TEL: 1 800 494 5210 - FAX: 1 800 494 5216  
AUSTRIA TEL: 43 662 8681 406 - FAX: 43 662 8681 211

For further details on how to place your listing contact: WILL NICHOLSON in London  
Tel: (+44) 71 836 48 03 - Fax: (+44) 71 240 2254

**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
(Continued)

A high-contrast, black and white close-up photograph of a Blancpain wristwatch. The watch features a round case with a fluted bezel, a white dial with Roman numerals, and a metal link bracelet. The dial prominently displays 'BLANCPAIN' and '18'. The image is characterized by its stark, graphic quality, with deep blacks and bright whites, giving it a posterized appearance.

**100 hours power reserve - 100 meters water-resistant - 100 days of testing**

[illegible]



## SPORTS

## Battle for Rugby Is Fully Joined

**Reviews**  
LONDON — The battle has begun in earnest for control of rugby football, which was split in two 100 years ago in the Yorkshire textile town of Huddersfield.

Money was the issue in 1895, when a group of northern England clubs left the amateur Rugby Football Union to set up the professional rugby league.

By a twist of fate, which the northern rebels would have appreciated, Huddersfield was the venue last weekend for the latest developments in an extraordinary month for both the rugby league and rugby union codes.

After six hours of talks Sunday, the chairman of Britain's rugby league clubs emerged to announce the structure of the new, multimillion-dollar European Super League, the audacious creation of the media mogul Rupert Murdoch.

## Head of IRFB Seeks Change

**Reviews**  
FONT ROMEU, France — The International Rugby Football Board's president, Bernard Lapasset, said Tuesday the rules on amateurism in rugby union were being flouted and were no longer tenable.

But Lapasset, who is also president of the French Rugby Federation, said there was not enough money in the game to support out-and-out professionalism.

"We must stop being hypocritical," he said in this Pyrenean mountain resort, where France's team is preparing for the World Cup finals. "Money is a part of the development of the game."

"The rules of the board have been flouted and are no longer tenable. We have to find new rules."

Lapasset said he was against full professionalism, because small but traditionally strong federations, such as Scotland, Wales and Ireland, would be at a disadvantage and because he felt the sport lacked the necessary financing.

"Rugby is not so developed on a world scale that it could opt for the professionalism seen in other sports such as soccer," he said. "We're hearing figures being talked about now which are out of all proportion to the reality of rugby."

Lapasset pointed out that the budget of the whole French federation, about 250 million francs (\$30 million) a year, was the same as that of just one French soccer club, Paris St. Germain.

Still, he added, the sport could not stand still in the face of the rising challenge posed by the influx of money into the game.

"If we do nothing, rugby will be in danger," he said. "But at the same time we have to preserve the specific nature and the traditions of the sport."

Murdoch has, in effect, hijacked rugby league, until now a sport played in the north of England, Australia and New Zealand, with a small following in France and Papua New Guinea.

The Super League, featuring 11 British clubs and one from France, will be shown exclusively on Murdoch's Sky television, and the matches played in summer instead of winter.

In addition, Murdoch is locked in a bitter court battle with a fellow media tycoon, Kerry Packer, for control of the game in Australia, with Packer backing the official Australian Rugby League and Murdoch trying to begin his own pay television competition.

This by no means represents the end of Murdoch's ambitions for rugby league.

Ken Cowley, chief executive of Murdoch's News Corp. Ltd.'s Australian subsidiary, has talked of a global competition involving teams from Australia, England and New Zealand and said it was hoped to expand into South Africa, Europe and North America.

In both concept and design, Murdoch's venture echoes Packer's World Series of cricket 18 years ago, when the Australian entrepreneur signed up the majority of the world's top players after he had been denied the rights to broadcast official tests.

World Series cricket lasted only two seasons before the Australian authorities effectively surrendered by giving Packer his television rights, but the after-effects linger to this day.

Supporters of the Packer initiative, who, significantly, in-



Jason Little (left) and Tim Horan, both seriously injured during last year's Super 10 competition in South Africa, were selected Tuesday for the Australian team that will defend its World Cup title in the tournament that begins in South Africa this month.

clude most of the players who signed for the rebel series, say cricketers now earn realistic wages, playing standards have been raised throughout the smaller cricketing nations and the length of top players' careers has been extended significantly.

Critics say the game's soul has been sold to the marketing men, with far too many five-day test matches and one-day games scheduled in an effort to make as much money as possible.

Revolutionary as it was at the time, the Packer experiment seems almost timid compared to the Murdoch coup.

The Murdoch organization will now take control of rugby

league and, if a compromise is reached with Packer, it seems inevitable that rugby union, globally a much more popular sport, will be the next target.

The rugby union code is still ostensibly amateur three weeks before the third World Cup kicks off in South Africa, although it is certain that open payments to players will begin soon afterward, regardless of whatever decision the International Rugby Football Board reaches at a special meeting called for this August in Paris to discuss professionalism.

Already there have been reports from Sydney that Australian union officials have made

overtures to the Murdoch organization, exploring the possibility of securing money for a game they believe intrinsically superior to league.

An immediate implication for rugby union is that the World Cup may become partly a showcase for rugby league scouts, with players from the poorer Pacific island nations of Western Samoa and Tonga particularly susceptible.

The ultimate outcome, possibly before the turn of the century, could be one professional rugby code run for the exclusive benefit of pay television subscribers.

## The Gentleman Klinsmann

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — As the world counts the hours to V-E Day, as it remembers a war that ended 50 years ago, a remarkable relationship has developed between Jürgen Klinsmann and followers of English soccer.

Klinsmann, the son of a Stuttgart pretzel baker, is himself something of a soldier. He is a modern mercenary of sporting fortune. Last summer, following the World Cup, he joined Tottenham Hotspur in London, the fourth club and fourth language of his nomadic career. He is the highest paid footballer in England, and among the most popular; no mean feat in a land where wealth generates resentment.

He has charmed Englishmen (and notably women) with the competitive honesty of his game, the smile on his face, the elegance of his speech in our tongue. He quickly reversed the British impression of him of a cheat who dived and feigned for penalties. Whatever the merit of that portrayal, and it had some, he paid England the respect of performing to and above the supposed standards of British fair play.

Klinsmann proved himself a decent man, a genuinely fine athlete, a spectacular goalscorer — and a gentleman. That last word, which somewhat went out with the bowler hat, was used by Keith Cooper, a Welsh referee respected as firm but fair.

"Like everyone, I read about Klinsmann in advance," said Cooper. "But I have seen no evidence in this country of him diving during a match. I find him to be a model professional, a perfect gentleman."

On the field, in the television studio, and in as much of his private life as he allows to be witnessed, his commitment and temperament have proved all that you would wish a son to be. It was almost automatic that England's football writers should drop suspicions of his past to dip their pens into praise. This week they dubbed Klinsmann England's player of the year.

The writers' tribute is timely given the xenophobia between the Brits and Germans after two world wars. Klinsmann, of course, never fought anyone. He will be 31 his next birthday, but the insularity of English dressing rooms and English spectators had still to be overcome. And the myth of superiority still has its believers in English soccer. The national team could fail, as it did last summer, to reach a World Cup of 24 nations

and still some would boast that English club soccer is harder, tougher, better than any other. Klinsmann is not the first foreigner, not even the first German, to expose the myth. Bert Trautmann, a former Nazi paratrooper and a POW, remained in England after the war and became a legendary goalkeeper for Manchester City between 1951 and 1965. He played an FA Cup final in which he broke his neck but stayed at his post until the last whistle.

After Trautmann and before Klinsmann came foreigners from Osvaldo Ardiles to Eric Cantona. Ardiles, indeed, was the team manager when Klinsmann arrived at Tottenham although, proving that all men are equal, he got the sack early in the season.

It was Ardiles' Latin artistry among English artists that told many fans what a global game this is, and what bigotry it is to presume that foreigners cannot cope with British passion and pace.

Ardiles, trained as a lawyer, and with family relatives in high military rank, was a Tottenham player when the Falklands War began. He left to play in Paris for a couple of years, yet was welcomed back. Klinsmann bears no responsibility for the war that is on so many minds this week, yet there is a more surprising element to his popularity at Tottenham.

For that club, more than any in Britain, draws healthy support from the Jewish community. The club's chairman, Alan Sugar, is Jewish. The winger who runs alongside Klinsmann is the Israeli Ronny Rosenthal. And few see it as incongruous that grown men walk down Tottenham High Street in their replica Spurs shirts, adorned with No. 18 and the name Klinsmann.

English football has become a follower of the world game. He wears the shirt as a quest of faith, of belonging. He bears the name of a number of the player who most captivates his imagination, irrespective of background, irrespective of the transitory nature of soccer careers these days.

Klinsmann is the leader of Tottenham's team. He also captains the German national squad. And, because of a year in London, the efforts to repatriate him have suddenly intensified.

A week ago, when it was clear that there was substance to Franz Beckenbauer's efforts to tempt Klinsmann back home to Bayern Munich, £2 million was wiped off the value of Tottenham shares in less than 48 hours.

Klinsmann is torn and embarrassed. The two-year agreement he signed with Tottenham last

summer has an option allowing for his release two weeks from now. England's recognition pulls him one way. The temptation to finish his career at home, to be the leader around whom Bayern Munich tries to rebuild to former glories, and even for a rich man the reputed offer from Beckenbauer of \$8 million for three years in Munich, pulls another.

Tottenham, which I suspect is misreading the signals, is making a counteroffer. This week, Klinsmann has never been moved by money alone. He is a player without an agent, a fact possibly more than all that is written above.

"He will go where he feels most motivated. Germany is calling and I believe he will go because his challenge in England is fulfilled. Going to Munich would be more than a homecoming; it would involve the greater task of reviving a club and convincing his countrymen to admire him as much as English folk do now."

— Robert Hollister, a Sheffield United supporter who admitted to spitting at Graham Taylor, who manages Wolverhampton Wanderers, at a match last month, was fined £50 pounds (\$81) Tuesday and banned from attending his home ground for a year. (Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	4	1	.800
Boston	3	2	.600
Toronto	3	2	.600
Detroit	2	3	.400
Baltimore	2	4	.333
Milwaukee	1	5	.167
Cleveland	1	5	.167
Kansas City	1	5	.167
Minnesota	1	5	.167
Chicago	1	5	.167
Seattle	1	5	.167
California	1	5	.167
Yankees	1	5	.167
Oakland	1	5	.167
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	4	1	.800
Montreal	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
New York	3	2	.600
Florida	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	3	.400
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Houston	2	3	.400
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Colorado	1	5	.167
San Diego	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## Monday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
California	1	5	.167
Toronto	1	5	.167
Baltimore	1	5	.167
Boston	1	5	.167
Yankees	1	5	.167
Chicago	1	5	.167
St. Louis	1	5	.167
Houston	1	5	.167
Pittsburgh	1	5	.167
Cincinnati	1	5	.167
Colorado	1	5	.167
San Diego	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## Today's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Yankees	1	5	.167
California	1	5	.167
Toronto	1	5	.167
Baltimore	1	5	.167
Boston	1	5	.167
Yankees	1	5	.167
Chicago	1	5	.167
St. Louis	1	5	.167
Houston	1	5	.167
Pittsburgh	1	5	.167
Cincinnati	1	5	.167
Colorado	1	5	.167
San Diego	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## Pacific League

Team	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	1	5	.167
Oakland	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Diego	1	5	.167
Colorado	1	5	.167
Arizona	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Diego	1	5	.167
Colorado	1	5	.167
Arizona	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167

## Tuesday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Yankees	1	5	.167
California	1	5	.167
Toronto	1	5	.167
Baltimore	1	5	.167
Boston	1	5	.167
Yankees	1	5	.167
Chicago	1	5	.167
St. Louis	1	5	.167
Houston	1	5	.167
Pittsburgh	1	5	.167
Cincinnati	1	5	.167
Colorado	1	5	.167
San Diego	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## NHL Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## Eastern Conference

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## Western Conference

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## Japanese Leagues

Team	W	L	Pct.
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167
Yokohama	1	5	.167

## Monday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Yankees	1	5	.167
California	1	5	.167
Toronto	1	5	.167
Baltimore	1	5	.167
Boston	1	5	.167
Yankees	1	5	.167
Chicago	1	5	.167
St. Louis	1	5	.167
Houston	1	5	.167
Pittsburgh	1	5	.167
Cincinnati	1	5	.167
Colorado	1	5	.167
San Diego	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## Tuesday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.
Yankees	1	5	.167
California	1	5	.167
Toronto	1	5	.167
Baltimore	1	5	.167
Boston	1	5	.167
Yankees	1	5	.167
Chicago	1	5	.167
St. Louis	1	5	.167
Houston	1	5	.167
Pittsburgh	1	5	.167
Cincinnati	1	5	.167
Colorado	1	5	.167
San Diego	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## NBA Playoffs

Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167
Los Angeles	1	5	.167
San Jose	1	5	.167
San Francisco	1	5	.167

## First Round

goal: 0 7-9-5-21, 2 12-19-12-21. G.	
Beaupre, 2, Locher.	
Montreal	0
Buffalo	1







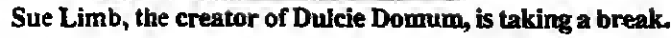
Family rumor had it that Uncle Gregory made \$5,000 a year. This was Aladdin's wealth in 1937, and when I had aged into the wisdom of 25-year-olds I evolved theories to explain why a man so rich should have yearned to see so many shot.

The Marxian explanation wouldn't do. At 25 I knew that \$5,000 a year even in 1937 did not a Morgan partner make. Later I thought maybe he had just been infected by the style of the times. From the 1914 war in Europe to the other day in

This produced anger, bad feeling and spiritual depression to go with the economic. Uncle Gregory was probably a man of the future.

Even without aberrant kitchen appliances, feeding her family is a

Although Limb insists that she is not Dulcie Domum — “actually Dulcie’s life is a lot more vivid and interesting than mine,” she says — there are certain similarities. As a writer, Limb strives to balance her work with raising her 10-year-old daughter. And



*Susan Keselenko Coll is a freelance writer based in London.*

The Otis Redding screenplay will keep sittin' on top of the shelf. Joe Eszterhas, who wrote the Sharon Stone movies "Basic Instinct" and "Sliver," couldn't find a buyer for his version of the singer's life.

The Otis Redding screenplay will keep sittin' on top of the shelf. Joe Eszterhas, who wrote the Sharon Stone movies "Basic Instinct" and "Sliver," couldn't find a buyer for his version of the singer's life.

[illegible]